

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****China**

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Ling Qing Addresses UNGA on Falklands Issue	A 1
Resolution Adopted	A 1

UNITED STATES

Reagan Administration Accused of Playing 'Tricks' [ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO 30 Oct]	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO Reviews 'Serious' U.S. Unemployment [3 Nov]	B 1
U.S. Telecommunications Exhibit Opens in Beijing	B 3

SOVIET UNION

USSR Anniversary Marked at Beijing Reception	C 1
Heavy Soviet Purchases Push Up Silver Price	C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Zhao Ziyang Meets DPRK Friendship Group 4 Nov	D 1
Briefs: TV Japanese Language Teaching	D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Prince Sihanouk Arrives in Beijing 4 Nov	E 1
Welcomed by Zhao Ziyang	E 1
Zhao Hosts Banquet	E 2
Deng Hosts Birthday Banquet	E 3

SOUTH ASIA

India, USSR Sign Oil Import Contract 4 Nov	F 1
Indian Minister: Ziaul Haq Visit 'Significant'	F 1
Briefs: Food Aid to Nepal	F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

EEC Commission To Resume Butter Sales to USSR	G 1
Reception Marks Italian Armed Forces Day	G 1
Briefs: Technical Accord With UK	G 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

U.S. Opposes Israeli West Bank Settlements	I 1
GUANGMING RIBAO on Begin Government's Isolation [29 Oct]	I 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Implications of Sino-Canadian Trade Gap Examined J 1
 [RENMIN RIBAO 2 Nov]
 Wan Li Meets Chilean Finance, Trade Delegation J 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Party Building	K 1
[4 Nov]	
Constitutional Revision Committee Session Opens	K 9
Editorial on Enterprise Restructuring Methods	K 9
[RENMIN RIBAO 3 Nov]	
CHINA DAILY on Need To Fortify National Defense	K 11
[5 Nov]	
CHINA DAILY on Jan-Sep Economic Growth [5 Nov]	K 13
Development of Medium, Small Cities Viewed	K 14
Circular Issued on Unity of Nationalities Campaign	K 15
Increase in Quality of Higher Education Noted	K 16
Machine-Building Industry Meeting Closes 31 Oct	K 17
Coal Import-Export Meeting Closes 29 Oct	K 17
Plan To Improve Coal Processing, Output Reported	K 18
[CHINA DAILY 3 Nov]	
Economic Development of Seaports Urged	K 19
PLA Leaders Visit Injured Beijing Policewoman	K 19
Hu Qiaomu Backs Artificial Intelligence Research	K 19
Deng Liqun Report Read at Materialism Meeting	K 20
Correction to Family Planning Conference Held	K 20

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Fujian's Xiang Nan Meets Nagasaki Governor	O 1
Jiangsu's Xu Jiatun Visits Outstanding Athletes	O 1
Remnant Factional Forces Cause Trouble in Jiangsu	O 1
[XINHUA RIBAO 20 Oct]	
PLA Holds Intellectual Work Forum in Nanjing	O 3
[XINHUA RIBAO 23 Oct]	
Jiangxi Class on Congress Documents Opens	O 3
Shandong's Bai Rubing at Table Tennis Event	O 4
Liu Huqing Inspects Shanghai Navy Units	O 4
Hong Kong Man Arrested for Espionage in Shanghai	O 4
Zhejiang's Tie Ying Attends Martial Art Ceremony	O 5
[ZHEJIANG RIBAO 28 Oct]	
Briefs: Zhejiang TV Relay Stations	O 5

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Vice Governor Meets Hong Kong Group	P 1
Guangdong's Ren Zhongyi at Economic Crime Meeting	P 1
Guangdong CPC Meeting on Economic Principles	P 2
Guangxi Commends PLA Advanced Border Units	P 3
Wuhan PLA Command Carries Out Maneuvers in Henan	P 3
Henan's Liu Jie Attends Military Parade	P 4
Henan's Liu Jie Speaks at Cadre Study Course	P 5

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Discipline Inspection Leaders Meet	Q 1
Sichuan Leaders Attend Commendation Ceremony	Q 2
Banqen Erdi... Arrives in Aba Prefecture, Sichuan	Q 2
Sichuan PLA Meeting Views Slack Document Study	Q 3
Yin Fatang Visits Xizang Middle School Teachers	Q 3
Xizang Postpones People's Congress Session	Q 4
Xizang's Yin Fatang at Buddhist Congress	Q 4
Yunnan's An Pingsheng Inspects New Stoves	Q 5
Kunming Court Sentences Lin, Jiang Followers	Q 6
Kunming PLA Urges Communist Ideology Education	Q 6
Yunnan Radio Relates Case of Huang Zhaoqi	Q 6
Yunnan Party Plenary Session Opens 4 Nov	Q 9

NORTH REGION

Hebei People's Congress Meeting Concludes	R 1
Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui Speaks at Education Rally	R 2
Nei Monggol PLA Leaders Publicize Documents	R 2
Nei Monggol Commentary on Studying Documents	R 3
Nei Monggol Deals With Corrupt Bureaucracy	R 4
Hu Qili Inspects Tianjin Commercial Centers	R 5

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

RENNMIN RIBAO on Taiwan Family Settling in PRC [29 Oct]	U 1
LIAOWANG Commentary on Taiwan Reunification	U 2
[No 9, 20 Sep]	

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHENG MING Examines Hong Kong Question [1 Nov]	V 1
MING PAO Discusses China's Economic Performance [1 Nov]	V 3
WEN WEI PO Examines PRC Sixth 5-Year Plan [3 Nov]	V 4
PRC Tightens Security on Drugs Into Hong Kong [HONG KONG STANDARD 3 Nov]	V 6
WEN WEI PO Reporter Meets Hubei's Chen Pixian [WEN WEI PO 2 Nov]	V 8
Jiang Qing Followers on Trial in Beijing [TA KUNG PAO 4 Nov]	V 9

LING QING ADDRESSES UNCA ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

OW041215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, November 3 (XINHUA) -- China today expressed support for the Latin American draft resolution calling for negotiations between Britain and Argentina for solving their dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

Addressing today's plenary meeting of the General Assembly, Chinese Permanent Representative Ling Qing noted that the dispute between the two countries over the islands has remained unsolved, although the war ended with the re-occupation of the islands by British troops.

The Chinese delegation considers "entirely necessary and opportune" the current session's decision to place the Malvinas question on the agenda for deliberation in the plenary, he said.

On August 16, 1982, 20 Latin American foreign ministers wrote to the U.N. secretary-general requesting the 37th session of the General Assembly to include the issue in its agenda.

"The dispute over the Malvinas Islands reminds people that although the cause of national liberation has won great victories throughout the world in the post-war period, the process of decolonization has not yet been completed," Ling Qing stated.

The Argentine claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands has given expression to Argentina's national aspirations over a hundred years and more ever since its independence. It has won the consistent sympathy and support of Third World countries, especially the non-aligned and Latin American countries, he said.

He recalled that the conferences of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of American States (OAS) have adopted several resolutions in support of Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the islands.

"The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the Third World countries and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity. We are of the view that Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands should be respected by the international community and that the relevant resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the OAS should be implemented," Ling Qing declared.

He described the Latin American draft resolution as "a new effort" by the Latin American countries to promote a peaceful, just and equitable settlement of the issue. The Chinese delegation appreciates and supports this effort, he said.

"We believe that their recommendations provide the correct course to settle this dispute which was left over from history, for they are not only in the interest of the peoples of both Argentina and the United Kingdom but are also helpful to the maintenance of peace in the south Atlantic and the world at large," Ling Qing concluded.

Resolution Adopted

OW050747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, Nov 4 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution today asking Argentina and Britain to resume negotiations for a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

The resolution, co-sponsored by Argentina and 19 other Latin American countries, was carried by a vote of 90 to 12 with 52 abstentions. China and most Third World countries voted for it. The United Kingdom voted against it and a majority of West European countries abstained.

Under the resolution, the General Assembly requests the Governments of Argentina and Britain "to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)".

The assembly also requests the secretary-general to undertake a renewed mission of good offices between the parties to the dispute. It decides to include the Malvinas question in the provisional agenda of its 38th session.

The resolution implies that the Malvinas question is a colonial one by stating in its preamble that "the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace."

It reaffirms "the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" and the principles of "non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlements of international disputes."

British representative Sir John Thomson said in the vote explanation that his country would "resist any renewed Argentine pressure on the Falklands."

"The sovereignty dispute", he declared, was a formula "designed to prejudge the issue and is therefore unacceptable to my government."

Thomson stressed that his government "will not abandon its responsibilities to ensure that the interests of the Falklanders are paramount and to respect their political aspirations."

The United States, which had supported Britain in the war against Argentina, voted for the resolution today. Explaining the vote, U.S. representative Kenneth Adelman said that his country had never taken a position on the question of sovereignty and did not do so now.

"In supporting this resolution," he added, "the United States affirms that this dispute, like all others, should be settled by discussion and never by force and that the fate of peoples should never be settled without due account being taken of their views, values, interests and rights."

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION ACCUSED OF PLAYING 'TRICKS'

HK041256 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Zhou Hua [0719 5478]: "The Reagan Administration's Little Trick"]

[Text] Since the release of the Sino-U.S. joint communique, the people of the two countries are all expecting to see that obstacles to their relationship will be removed so that Sino-U.S. relations can be developed on a sound basis.

However, reports from Washington show that the Reagan administration recently played a series of little tricks, violating the spirit of the joint communique. This has greatly disappointed those who are concerned with the development of Sino-U.S. relations. One of the most notable events occurred on 5 October. On that day, several senior government officials headed by William P. Clark, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, attended a reception to mark the so-called "double tenth national day" given by Taiwan's "coordination committee for North American affairs" in Washington.

Such important U.S. senior officials attending such an activity no matter how "unofficial," constitutes an act of creating "two Chinas" and intervening in China's internal affairs. It was also disturbing that the United States attempted to upgrade its relations with Taiwan.

As a technique, this is an underhanded, deceptive, and shameful "little trick." Looking at the issue in essence, it is by no means a trifling matter, but a big event which could affect the relationship between the two countries since it goes against the promise made by the U.S. Government to carry out the policy of "one China" and respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It has not been easy to develop Sino-U.S. relations to their present level. The Chinese people can in no way tolerate repeated occurrences of distorting the content of the joint communique and violating the agreement concerning the communique. The Chinese ambassador to the United States, Chai Zemin, has already lodged a strong protest about the matter to the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government should strictly keep its word a line with the Sino-U.S. joint communique and should no longer raise obstacles to the relationship between the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS 'SERIOUS' U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

HK040918 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Li Jiade [2621 1357 1795]: "Frantic Waves of Unemployment in the United States"]

[Text] The unemployment issue is becoming more and more serious in the United States.

The U.S. unemployment rate stood at 7.4 percent when Reagan assumed office early last year. It went up to a high of 8.9 percent in August and September this year and soared to 10.1 percent in September, the highest in 42 years in the United States. The number of persons unemployed reached 11.3 million, not including the 1.6 million "hopeless laborers" who have not registered with the government (this means the people who have given up hope because of their failure to get jobs for quite a long time). In addition, about 6.6 million people are not adequately employed and are semi-unemployed. If all of these people are included, the unemployment rate will be close to 13 percent.

The unprecedented unemployment rate is due to the serious economic recession, which, in the view of many U.S. economists, is closely associated with Reagan's economic policy.

After coming to power, in order to curb inflation, Reagan has adopted a tight credit policy. As a result, the money market tightened and interest rates have been high, with the prime interest rate topping 20.5 percent on two occasions last year. All this has seriously hampered economic development. Currently, the interest rate has swiftly dropped compared with last year, with the prime interest rate of the three leading U.S. banks dropping to 12 percent. The decline in interest rates is closely connected with the increase of the money supply by the Federal Reserve Board and the repeated decline of the discount rate. It would be harmful to the Republicans in power if the U.S. mid-term election in November is carried out in a situation where high interest rates exist. It was precisely under the powerful pressure of the White House that the Federal Reserve Board increased the money supply and lowered the discount rate.

In the frantic wave of unemployment in the United States, those being hit hardest are still blue collar workers, blacks and young people. According to a responsible person of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics workers in the manufacturing industry have been reduced by 1.8 million, with the vast majority being workers in the automobile, iron and steel and machinery industries. The unemployment rate is close to 45 percent in the iron and steel industry and has increased to 20.8 percent in the automobile industry. In the past 3 months, on the average more than 25 percent of all construction workers were unemployed, whereas September's unemployment rate reached 13.8 percent in the manufacturing industry.

Usually, blacks are the first to be affected by every unemployment crisis. According to a disclosure by the U.S. Labor Department, the unemployment rate for blacks went up from 18.8 percent to 20.2 percent in September, a figure more than 100 percent higher than that of whites. The unemployment rate for youths stands at 23.7 percent. Service businesses were less affected by unemployment in the past, but more than 400,000 people have been fired from the business field since May this year. In September alone, 45,000 employees in retail shops were fired.

Another feature of the current unemployment issue is its widespread influence. With regard to trade services, unemployment is not only limited to the automobile, iron and steel and construction industries but has spread to the textile, paper pulp and paper manufacturing, oil drilling and refinery, mining and chemical industries. Concerning geographic areas, unemployment has turned up in some states which previously were not seriously affected by it. According to U.S. Labor Department statistics, of the 50 states in the United States, except for South Dakota and North Dakota, both of which have not had a rapid increase in unemployment, the remaining 48 states are experiencing an unemployment rate of over 10 percent, with Alabama and Michigan experiencing unemployment rates of more than 14 percent.

The sustained U.S. economic recession has made life terrible for thousands of thousands of Americans. According to reports in the U.S. magazine TIME, a responsible person of a blood donation center in St. Louis has disclosed a 10 percent increase in business, partly because housewives and semi-unemployed workers are selling their blood.

Another consequence of unemployment is general nervousness and various social problems. A sociologist at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore has disclosed, after 15 years' research, that with each 1-percent increase in the unemployment rate, the suicide rate increased accordingly by 4.1 percent. He also revealed that even those employed are also nervous as they feel their jobs and income are less secure.

At present, the unemployment issue is still developing and worsening. According to estimates, the unemployment rate might continue to rise.

Baley Bosworth, who worked for the Carter administration, contends that although the Federal Reserve Board has repeatedly reduced interest rates, there will be no economic recovery this year, and the unemployment rate, according to forecasts, will certainly reach 10.5 percent or even 11 percent. Many economists fear that the U.S. unemployment rate might break 11 percent. Even Reagan had to admit in his television speech on 13 October that the unemployment rate might rise in the United States.

U.S. TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXHIBIT OPENS IN BEIJING

OW041331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- An eight-day U.S. telecommunications and electronics exhibition sponsored by the U.S. Clapp and Poliak International with the cooperation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (C.C.P.I.T.) opened at the Beijing exhibition center here today.

More than 60 U.S. corporations, including the General Electric Company, the RCA Corporation and the Western Union International, are taking part in the exhibition.

On display are a variety of equipment such as telecommunication and satellite communication facilities, navigation equipment, electronic measuring instruments and computer systems.

During the exhibition, technical personnel from both China and the United States will meet in more than 20 symposiums and trade and industrial representatives will gather for business talks.

Among some 600 people attending the opening ceremony were U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., Roger Sullivan, vice-president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, and Ted Krause, director of the exhibition group, and Wang Yaoting, chairman of the C.C.P.I.T. Zhu Gaofeng, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, cut the ribbon to open the exhibition.

USSR ANNIVERSARY MARKED AT BEIJING RECEPTION

OW041532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association gave a reception this evening to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Attending the reception were Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other Chinese leaders.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, extended festival greetings to the Soviet people.

He said the Chinese amity organizations would, as always, do their part in enhancing the traditional friendship with the Soviet people.

In his speech, Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov thanked the associations for the reception to mark the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Artists in the Chinese capital sang Chinese and Soviet songs at the reception.

Diplomatic officials and their wives of the Soviet Embassy here were guests of honor at the reception.

HEAVY SOVIET PURCHASES PUSH UP SILVER PRICE

OW050743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The silver price has risen to 10.50 U.S. dollars an ounce from its October low of under 8 dollars an ounce following substantial Soviet purchases of the metal in recent weeks, according to reports from Zurich.

It was estimated that the Soviet Union has recently bought as much as 10 million ounces of silver from the international market, mainly through Zurich, for immediate delivery. The Soviet move has triggered wild speculations. There are fears of a shortage in silver supplies at the international market.

Some silver dealers in Zurich speculated that the buying is out of strategic consideration and linked to the U.S. embargo on high-technology and defense-related goods. But others held that the Soviet action is a speculative plan to push up the prices of silver and gold and then sell them at higher prices.

I. 5 Nov 82

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS DPRK FRIENDSHIP GROUP 4 NOV

OW041524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, met here this afternoon with the Pyongyang friendship delegation of Korea.

The delegation is led by Kim Man-kum, member of the Central Committee of Korean Workers' Party and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and An Jae-yun, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Zhao said he was very happy to have an opportunity to meet Korean friends from Pyongyang not long after President Kim Il-song's visit to China.

He said the relationship between the two parties and two countries of China and Korea has always been an unusual one. The exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries have promoted such relations to a still higher stage. This is beneficial to the socialist construction of the two countries and is of great significance to peace in Asia and world peace as well, he said.

"We should make unremitting efforts to defend and develop such friendly relations between China and Korea," he said.

Recalling his visit to Korea last year, Zhao said Pyongyang City has won great achievements in construction. Many things are worth learning by Beijing. He said the current visit of the delegation would promote construction in the Chinese capital.

Kim Man-kum said during their stay in China, they have visited Beijing, Chengdu and Xian where they were accorded warm welcomes. "We have seen for ourselves that the Chinese people are working hard in implementing the principles and line of the C.P.C. 12th National Congress."

Through the current visit to China, he said, they have experienced the strong friendships between the people of Korea and China. "We are resolved to exert our efforts to strengthen such friendly relations between our two countries," he said.

Present at the meeting were Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary of the C.P.C. Beijing committee and mayor of Beijing; Wang Xiaoyi, member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.C. Beijing committee and vice-mayor of Beijing; and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of DPRK to China.

BRIEFS

TV JAPANESE LANGUAGE TEACHING -- Beijing, Oct 29 (XINHUA) -- Japan today decided to extend a grant to China for teaching Japanese by television in China. The instruments to this effect were exchanged at a ceremony here this morning. Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, attended the ceremony. Xu Chonghua, vice-minister of radio and television, and Yasur Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, signed the notes on behalf of their respective governments. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 29 Oct 82 OW]

PRINCE SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN BEIJING 4 NOV

BK041440 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 November, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived in Beijing by plane after attending the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. This is the first time that Samdech Sihanouk led a delegation to attend the UN General Assembly and achieved an important success since the birth of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The people of China are very glad and warmly congratulate this success.

Today, to welcome the arrival of Samdech Sihanouk and wife, colored banners have been put out along important roads in Beijing; in front of Tiananmin Palace Chinese and Kampuchean flags wafted in the wind.

When the plane of the Chinese civil airline -- on which Samdech Sihanouk and his wife were aboard -- landed at Beijing International Airport, Mr Wu Xueqian, vice minister of foreign affairs; Mrs (Hua Liliang), wife of Mr Huang Hua, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, welcomed the Samdech and his wife in the airport lounge. They shook hands and cordially chatted with one another.

Afterward, Mr Wu Xueqian and Mrs (Hua Liliang) escorted Samdech Sihanouk and his wife to the hotel for state guests.

Present at the airport to welcome the arrival were diplomats from Kampuchea, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Korea, Guinea and France accredited to China.

Welcomed by Zhao Ziyang

OW041520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk arrived here by air this afternoon. Later, the Chinese Government gave a ceremonial welcome in the Great Hall of the People for President Sihanouk.

At the 37th United Nations General Assembly, Sihanouk and the delegation from the Democratic Kampuchea successfully defended the right of Democratic Kampuchea in the U.S., a victory for the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

The flags of China and Democratic Kampuchea hung in the central hall of the Great Hall of the People for the welcoming ceremony this evening. Premier Zhao Ziyang greeted Samdech and Madame Sihanouk with hand-shakes upon their arrival at the hall, and Young Pioneers presented them with bouquets.

The ceremony began with the band playing the national anthems of Democratic Kampuchea and China. Sihanouk, in the company of Premier Zhao, reviewed an honor guard made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the ceremony were: Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife He Liliang; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry; and Zhang Zhem, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff.

Upon their arrival here this afternoon, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk were welcomed at the airport by Wu Xueqian. Also present were diplomatic envoys to China of Democratic Kampuchea, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea and France.

Zhao Hosts Banquet

OW041656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today reiterated that the Chinese Government and people would continue to support the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Zhao was speaking at a banquet he gave here this evening in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk.

The banquet took place in the Great Hall of the People, where Zhao and Sihanouk delivered speeches.

In his speech, Zhao said: "After the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk led a delegation himself to attend the General Assembly of the United Nations and achieved important success. Today, Samdech Sihanouk arrived here with glory."

Zhao praised Sihanouk as a "patriot respected by the Kampuchean people and a celebrated political activist in the world." He said, "the Samdech upholds justice and defies brutality. For many years, he has made unremitting efforts and made considerable contributions to safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, and in the struggle against imperialist, colonialist and hegemonist aggression and domination."

He said: "Recently, Samdech Sihanouk made an important speech in the U.N. General Assembly, denouncing the aggressors and voicing the aspiration for justice of the Kampuchean people, thus being saluted and commended by the representatives of the countries attending the session.

"Through the joint efforts of the Samdech, Vice-President Kaieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann, and with the sympathy and support of all those countries in love with peace and justice, the General Assembly of the United Nations has frustrated another sabotage of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, maintained Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations, and passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority, demanding Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

"We admire the Samdech's resolute stand to oppose the Vietnamese aggressors. We support his patriotic action, and we heartily rejoice at the great success that the Samdech has obtained through diplomatic activities."

Zhao said: "In the past three years and more, the Kampuchean people have fought a bloody battle of resistance against the greedy and ferocious Vietnamese aggressors. They thus have made important contributions to defending Kampuchea's independence and national existence and to containing the aggression and expansion of hegemonists, big or small, and safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia. At present, the situation in Kampuchea is developing unfavorably for the Vietnamese aggressors."

He said: "We are convinced that provided that the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, enhance their unity and persist in struggle, they will win final victory in their resistance against Vietnam and build Kampuchea into an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country."

Zhao said: "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until final victory is won."

In his speech, Sihanouk gave an account of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation's success at the United Nations General Assembly.

He said, compared with the previous three years, the number of U.N. member countries voting in favor of the Kampuchean people and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea this year has greatly increased while the number of countries arguing in favor of the Vietnamese colonialists and expansionists has obviously decreased.

"In the United Nations, the influence of the small hegemonists of Vietnam and the big hegemonists of the Soviet Union has become smaller and smaller," he said.

Sihanouk said: "This clearly shows that man upholds justice and will never tolerate Vietnam to take possession of Kampuchea without being punished and will never tolerate Vietnam and the Soviet Union to make use of territory of Kampuchea as a threat to peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia and other countries in our region."

Sihanouk said the historic victory of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations has greatly encouraged the Kampuchean people and patriotic forces and helped push the struggle against foreign invaders to a higher stage.

Sihanouk said: "We will never submit to the 'fait accompli' in Kampuchea engineered by Vietnam and the Soviet Union."

He said: "With the support of China, the ASEAN countries and other countries that love justice and uphold independence, the Kampuchean people will certainly win victory in their just struggle."

Present at the banquet were: Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; and Qian Changzhou, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Among the guests were: In Tam, member of the Coordination Committee for Defense of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government; Bour Hell, member of the Coordination Committee for Finance and Economy; Norodom Chakrapong, member of the Coordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs; and Ambassador to China Pech Cheang.

Prior to the banquet, Premier Zhao had a cordial conversation with Samdech and Mme Sihanouk and members of their party.

Deng Hosts Birthday Banquet

OW051123 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Committee's Advisory Committee, at noon today gave a banquet at the special-flavored Sichuan restaurant to warmly celebrate the 60th birthday of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and express his profound feelings for the old friend.

Before the banquet, Deng Xiaoping met with Samdech Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique. He cordially told the Samdech: "Today I am mainly to congratulate you on your birthday."

Deng Xiaoping also introduced to the Samdech those who attended the banquet including Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun, Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi, Comrade Li Xiannian's wife Lin Jiamei, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, his wife He Lilian, and others.

At the beginning of the banquet, Deng Xiaoping was the first to propose a toast. He said: Samdech Sihanouk and we have been friends for several decades. We have always had the deepest admiration for the efforts the Samdech has long been making with fervant patriotism, great vigor and outstanding ability for the independence and survival of the Kampuchean nation. The Samdech is an outstanding patriot and brilliant political activist. Internationally, the Samdech is one of the initiators of the Nonaligned Movement. Recently the Samdech made a forceful and confident speech at the UN General Assembly session, which inspired the fighting will of patriotic Kampuchean soldiers and civilians and was warmly received by the representatives of an overwhelming majority of the countries attending the session. He has thus won wider sympathy and support and scored a great victory for the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression. To this we express our deep admiration and sincere congratulations.

Deng Xiaoping said: The friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean people goes back to ancient times. Our friendship with the Samdech has withstood the test of history. We ask the Samdech to believe that we will continue to support the just struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the Samdech. We wish the Samdech to make still greater contributions to further strengthening the unity among the various patriotic Kampuchean forces, consolidating the coalition, ultimately driving the Vietnamese aggressors from their country and establishing an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea.

In reply, Samdech Sihanouk expressed sincere gratitude for the consistent and firm support given by the Chinese Government and people for the Kampuchean people's just struggle and the deep feelings of friendship shown him personally. He said that he would continue to work for strengthening the friendly relations between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Chinese Government and the friendship between the two peoples. He said: Ten years ago, I spent my 50th birthday in Beijing. I have come again to the beautiful capital city of China, Beijing, on my 60th birthday. I am deeply moved by this banquet given for my birthday. When I once again take up a leading post of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people's heroic struggle and China's sincere support have given me great courage.

The banquet was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Attending the banquet on invitation were In Tam, member of the Coordination Committee for Defense, Bour Hell, member of Coordination Committee for Finance and Economy, Norodom Chakrapong, member of the Coordination Committee for Health and Social Affairs, of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China Pech Cheang.

INDIA, USSR SIGN OIL IMPORT CONTRACT 4 NOV

OW041928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 4 (XINHUA) -- India will import 2.25 million tonnes of kerosene and high speed diesel oil from the U.S.S.R. in 1983, according to a contract signed between the two countries here today. A separate contract for the import of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil from the U.S.S.R is expected to be signed shortly.

With the two contracts, India will import 4.75 million tonnes of crude oil and petroleum products from the Soviet Union next year, costing a total of some 10 billion Indian rupees.

The Soviet Union is the biggest supplier of crude oil and oil products to India in the past few years. At present approximately 50 percent of India's imported oil products and 15 per cent of crude oil come from the Soviet Union.

INDIAN MINISTER: ZIAUL HAQ VISIT 'SIGNIFICANT'

OW041036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Indian External Affairs Minister P.N. Rao yesterday described Pakistan President Ziaul Haq's recent visit to India as "significant" though it was short and brief.

He said in Parliament that the visit showed the desire of the leaders of the two countries to maintain contact at the highest level.

Speaking of the decision to set up an Indo-Pakistan joint commission, he said both countries want normalisation and closer ties. The matter came up during talks between the two leaders and they decided in principle to set up the joint commission to oversee the efforts in that direction.

He is hopeful that the talks might pave the way for creating an atmosphere for the peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue.

The officials of the two countries will meet on December 23 to work out details of the joint committee. Pakistan is keen that the proposed Indo-Pakistan joint commission be headed by the foreign ministers of the two countries THE STATESMAN reported today, because this would give the commission the necessary political clout it needs if it is to become an effective instrument for fostering cooperation between the two countries.

Pakistan is also likely to suggest that the commission be broken up into subcommissions with each of these assigned a specific area of operation. This would make the meetings of the commission more fruitful.

India is satisfied with President Ziaul's assurance that Pakistan desires a greater degree of interaction in the fields of trade across the border and a diversification of the pattern of co-operation between the two countries.

BRIEFS

FOOD AID TO NEPAL -- Beijing, Oct 28 (XINHUA) -- Chen Jie, deputy to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana Guna, Nepalese ambassador to China, today exchanged notes saying China will give 2,000 metric tons of maize to Nepal. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 28 Oct 82 OW]

EEC COMMISSION TO RESUME BUTTER SALES TO USSR

OW041918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 4 Nov

[Text] Brussels, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The EEC commission has decided to resume the sales of subsidised butter to the Soviet Union and offer a special subsidy on butter prices in the EEC countries over Christmas, the commission spokesman announced here today.

This decision was aimed at reducing the mounting surpluses of EEC butter stocks, the spokesman said.

The EEC butter production is expected to be 7 per cent higher than last year. Stocks of butter in the EEC are around 400,000 tonnes. EEC officials fear that any build-up in the EEC's stocks will depress world prices and make any disposal scheme more expensive. The rising surpluses will bring about pressures on the EEC farm budget next year, which is always at the center of dispute within the EEC.

The EEC imposed the embargo on butter sales to the Soviet Union in 1980 after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It lifted all other farm trade sanctions at the same time as the United States did in the spring of last year, but has not needed to contemplate fresh butter sales until now.

Now the EEC Commission took the view that it is no longer necessary to exclude butter from the range of foodstuffs currently exported to the Soviet Union. However, Britain and West Germany have been long opposed to subsidised EEC butter sales to the Soviet Union, taking into consideration both political and economic aspects.

The European Consumers' Union Bureau also called on the EEC commission to stop butter sales to the Soviet Union. It held that the European consumers are asked to pay more and more for higher prices, and at the same time they are called upon, as taxpayers, to subsidise the exports of surpluses.

RECEPTION MARKS ITALIAN ARMED FORCES DAY

OW040827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Renzo Romano, military, naval and air attache of the Italian Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Romano gave a reception at the embassy here today to mark the Italian Armed Forces Day.

Among those present at the reception were Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Fan Ziyu, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department; Yang Guoyu, deputy commander of the navy; and Wu Fushan, deputy commander of the air force.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL ACCORD WITH UK -- Beijing, Oct 29 (XINHUA) -- A draft agreement on the feasibility study for the development of a major coal mine in Shandong Province, east China, has been initialed between the China National Coal Development Corporation and the British Shell Coal International Ltd. The Jining No 2 coal mine covered by the agreement will be designed to produce 3 million tons a year. It will be equipped with up-to-date coal-cutting and coal-dressing equipment and use advanced technological processes and managerial methods. An agreement on the development of the mine will be officially signed before the end of this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 29 Oct 82 OW]

U.S. OPPOSES ISRAELI WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

OW050751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. State Department today expressed its strong opposition to Israel's establishment of new settlements in the occupied West Bank.

"The United States regards this latest announcement of Israel's intention to begin work on additional settlements as most unwelcome," department spokesman Alan Romberg said at a press briefing.

A new Israeli settlement was dedicated in the West Bank Wednesday. The Israeli Government has requested 15 million dollars to be added to this year's budget for setting up new settlements and enlarging existing ones. Israel plans to settle 400,000 people by the end of the decade and 1 million more by the year 2000.

Romberg said: "Settlements activity raises questions about Israel's willingness to abide by the promise of (U.N.) Resolution 242 that territory will be exchanged for true peace."

Currently there are more than 100 settlements with 25,000 Jews in the West Bank captured by Israel from Jordan in the 1967 war. President Reagan in his Middle East peace initiative called for a freeze in settlement activity but Israel goes on with its attempt to annex the occupied territories.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON BEGIN GOVERNMENT'S ISOLATION

HK041158 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Xiao Liang [2556 5328]: "The Begin Administration Has Never Been So Isolated"]

[Text] With the connivance and support of the United States, the Begin administration forgot itself for a time, wantonly trampling on the sovereignty of Lebanon and savagely killing Palestinian civilians. They attempted to hold an early election in order to demonstrate their rising prestige and stable position. However, the wheel of history does not turn in accordance with Begin's wishes. Although the Begin government succeeded militarily for a time, politically and morally it is in a situation of unprecedented isolation. We can see this from the following aspects:

The withdrawal of the PLO from West Beirut does not mean that the struggle of the Palestinian people has come to an end, but that it has entered a new stage. At present, although the PLO is in a difficult situation, it still possesses substantial military strength. Meanwhile, the PLO's leading group remains unscathed and intact. They are concentrating on measures to strengthen internal unity and harmony with the Arab nations. They have stated their just and reasonable position on the solution to the Palestinian problem in the Fes conference and in a series of international activities. They have played an active role and won worldwide sympathy and support.

Since 1975, Lebanon has been in a situation of turmoil and division and the people are weary of such a situation. When president Amin al-Jumayyil took office, he put forward his stand calling for nationwide reconciliation, an end to war and violence, restoration of public security, withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and safeguards to their independent sovereignty and territorial integrity. He sympathized with the Palestinian people's demand for establishing their own state and opposed Israel holding on to Lebanese territory. He not only won the support of the various political forces within the country, but also the praise of the Arab countries and international public opinion.

This indicated that the situation in Lebanon has entered a new stage. Attempts by the Begin government to establish a puppet regime in Lebanon with close ties to Israel have fallen through.

The eight-point scheme proposed by Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia for a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem formed the main agenda for the 12th summit conference of Arab countries held in Fes, Morocco, last November. But due to the divergence of views among the countries attending, the conference was adjourned after only 9 hours. The Saudi Arabian plan was shelved for over 9 months. Israel provoked war in Lebanon, the situation in the Middle East became dangerous, and the Fes conference reopened. Presided over by King Hassan II of Morocco, after 4 days of consultations and a final declaration, the 8-point plan for solving the Palestinian problem was put forward, constituting the Arab peace plan for the Middle East. This was the first scheme collectively drawn up by Arab countries for a realistic and reasonable solution to the Middle East problem since the 35 years of conflict with Israel. This historical change has far-reaching influence on the just settlement of the Middle East problem. The strengthening of unity among the Arab countries has brought immense pressure to bear on the Begin government, which still insists on aggression and expansion.

In launching the present war, the Begin clique suffered over 2,000 casualties and a loss of over US\$3 billion, placing a heavy burden on the Israeli people. This aroused strong opposition, and 300,000 Israeli demonstrators converged on Tel Aviv demanding Begin's resignation. There has not been such a demonstration since 1948. A number of people in the Israeli ruling clique were also dissatisfied with Begin's actions and demanded an investigation into the massacre. This put the Begin clique in a predicament. The fact that there has been prolonged and daily increasing dissatisfaction and indignance in the Israeli Army particularly merits our attention.

Many of the military were bewildered by the war and the army's morale was at a low ebb. According to reports, 1,000 reserve soldiers signed and submitted a statement to the higher authorities to oppose their dispatch to Lebanon, and 260 officers demanded the resignation of the minister of defense, Sharon. With great anxiety, one of Begin's advisors said: "It is incredible that some officers object to carrying out orders." The development of the peace movement, and the divergence of views within the ruling clique, is shaking the Begin government's already fragile position.

Countries outside the Arab world have also strongly condemned the Israeli atrocities. At the 37th UN General Assembly, the Arab countries and many other nations took a reserved attitude toward the credentials of the Israeli representative attending the 37th UNGA.

"An unjust cause finds little support." Although the Begin government is running rampant in its efforts to realize the wild ambition of a "great Israel," the results run counter to their desire. They will find themselves in a more difficult situation, isolated on the international stage. If the Begin government continues to go against the historical trend, it deserves its punishment.

IMPLICATIONS OF SINO-CANADIAN TRADE GAP EXAMINED

HK040645 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Qin Benli [2953 2609 4539] and Yu Ming [0060 2494]: "The Fragrant Smell of the Wine May Not Reach the End of the Long Alley -- First in a Series of Random Notes on a Visit to Canada"]

[Text] On your half-a-month journey in Canada, the present situation and development prospects of Sino-Canadian trade was always the most important topic of discussion when we met both officials of the Canadian Government and people in economic and trade circles.

The general impression left by what we saw and heard is that there exists a potential for Sino-Canadian trade, but great efforts are needed if we want to expand China's exports and narrow the present huge balance of trade unfavorable to China. Though this is due to the difficulties in the international trade caused by the worldwide economic recession in recent years, another reason we can find is that we know too little about the actual situation, including market conditions, in the outside world and we are still not going at doing business in the markets of the Western world.

Creating a new situation in exports requires a lot of learning. If we say that the law of value is a "big school," then entering the world market to participate in international competition can be counted as the toughest problem. In the course of solving this problem, we can gain not merely countable foreign exchange, but what is also of significance is that we can acquire some knowledge of the activities of the entire economy and gain some inspiration for reforming our management setup. In the course of making on-the-spot investigations in Canada, the above idea gradually grew firmly in our minds.

Foreign trade has always held a specially important position in Canada. At present, the export value in Canada amounts to 3/4 of the output value of its major projection sectors, and the imports of textile goods in per capita terms rank Canada first in the world. It has a population of over 20 million people and its gross volume of imports amounts to as much as over U.S. \$70 billion. It is a pity that China's exports to Canada account for no more than \$0.2 billion. It is really too small a proportion. But the balance of trade unfavorable to China amounts to \$0.8 billion.

"The most serious problem facing Canada-China trade at present is a huge balance unfavorable to China," (McClusky), assistant deputy secretary of the Canadian Foreign Ministry, stressed when he met us, because this balance also affects Canadian businessmen's efforts to expand exports. This official, who is in charge of trade with the Asian-Pacific region, told us: "For a long time in my work, I have always concentrated on how to expand the sales of Canadian goods and services. Now I cannot but consider the problem of helping China to increase their exports."

When we visited a ranch in Saskatchewan Province, we found that there was a commodity catalogue in the rancher's house. This catalogue was from the (Hills) Department Store, which is the largest one in Canada with an annual turnover of 3 billion Canadian dollars. This company has a mail-order department. They regularly send commodity catalogues to their customers of all types throughout the country. The rancher told us: "I choose the necessary goods from this catalogue or from advertisements in the press and on television, then give a call to the relevant companies. The goods I need will be delivered before long and payment is also very convenient."

Economic development has changed people's patterns of consumption. Taking this rancher as an example, he has a family of 3 and hires 3 workers, handling 4,100 acres of land. Ordinarily he has no time to go shopping to buy a few articles.

What he can do is to make use of advertisements and catalogues and buy the goods he needs by speedy and convenient correspondence method.

This modern style of marketing characterized by intense commodity competition and consumption guidance given by advertisements has created big opportunities and freedom for consumers to select diverse goods. If a product is not given publicity through advertising, or no initiative is taken in its marketing, this virtually means that the product will not exist any longer.

Many Canadian businessmen say: Some Chinese goods are not bad in quality, but the Chinese do not know how to do business here, they pay little attention to advertising and publicity. (Frank Kenny), head of the Association of Canadian Manufacturing Enterprises, said: "Take porcelain as an example. Japan, Ireland and the Philippines all export a great deal to Canada, the Japanese goods dominating. Recently, we bought a batch of China-made porcelain and found that it was reasonable in price and good in quality. If you can actively advertise your goods and do a good job in marketing them, your goods can find a place in the Canadian market. Chinese porcelain has a long history and reputation, but it seems to have been discovered as a "new land" by people recently." Another importer said: Chinese peanuts are the best in the world, Canadians always like to eat Chinese peanuts. But when they are eating them, many people do not really know that the peanuts are from China. When other people spare no expense to create brand names, China sometimes even does not advertise to give publicity to their existing name brand goods.

The saying that "the fragrant smell of wine can reach the end of a long alley" is no longer appropriate to the current international market. This idea will just hinder things. Now, no matter how fragrant the wine is and how good the goods are, if we want them to sell well, we can never sit leisurely at "the end of a long alley" and wait for customers' patronage.

WAN LI MEETS CHILEAN FINANCE, TRADE DELEGATION

OW041245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li today told a Chilean official delegation that China and Chile should expand their bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

"The two peoples should also increase their exchanges," he said in a meeting with the delegation at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

The delegation has come to attend the fifth session of the Sino-Chilean Mixed Commission of Trade. The delegation leader is Sergio Covarrubias, Chilean first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and the deputy leader is Enrique Seguel, vice-minister of finance.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PARTY BUILDING

OW040356 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 3 Nov 82

[4 November RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article: "Strengthen Party Building; Strive for a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 12th CPC National Congress has put forward the grand tasks for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We have all the necessary conditions for accomplishing these tasks. A decisive condition is the party leadership. Therefore, we must strengthen party building in the new period, strive for a fundamental turn for the better in party style and make efforts to build the party into a strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization.

I. The Distinguishing Features and Significance of Party Building in the New Period

Our party's character of being the vanguard of the proletariat and its advanced nature are the primary reasons for its being able to take the historical responsibility of leading the revolution and construction in China and for its being a force at the core which liberated the Chinese people and enabling them to lead a new socialist life.

After the publication of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," the founder of Marxism repeatedly pointed out: The proletariat is the most advanced class and a leading revolutionary force in the present society. The proletariat must set up its own fighting headquarters and form its own independent party in the course of revolutionary struggles. The party should be composed of outstanding elements of the working class with the highest political consciousness, be able to arm itself with a scientific communist world outlook and understand the objective law of social development and revolutionary movement. Fundamentally speaking, the Communist Party is of an advanced nature because it does not seek special interests for itself, it emphasizes and persistently upholds the overall interests of the working class and all the people at all times, and it always keeps to the communist orientation and represents the interests of an entire revolutionary movement in various stages of development when it leads the movement.

The Communist Party of China is precisely such a party. It was the product of the integration of Marxism with the Chinese workers' movement. The new democratic revolution in China was an integral part of the communist movement led by our party and was a necessary preparation for realizing socialism in China. Our party established its leading position in the cause of the people's revolution and led the new democratic revolution to a complete victory, thanks to its correct theories and policies and to the innumerable communists playing an exemplary role and displaying a spirit of sacrifice during the revolution. History proves that our party is the most advanced political organization in Chinese society. Its leading role and its invincible strength are primarily attributed to its advanced nature.

The winning of a nationwide victory in the new democratic revolution was immediately followed by the undertaking of socialist transformation and the establishment of a socialist system. The communist movement thus entered a new period -- a period for building a socialist society, which is the first phase of communism. To our party, the situation has brought about two important changes. One is that our party has freed itself from being oppressed and "encircled" and has become a party holding state power and a leading core for the entire socialist cause. In conventional words, it has become the ruling party. The other change is in our party's tasks. For a long period in the past, the central task of our party was leading the people in waging revolutionary class struggles to first overthrow the rule of reactionary classes and then wipe out the exploiting systems and exploiting classes. The party's present central task is leading the people to build a new society, undertake socialist modernization, develop the productive forces and enhance the standards of their cultural and material life.

This change has brought new characteristics to the task of party building and set forth fresh requirements for maintaining and heightening our party's progressive nature. They are manifested in the following two principal fields: First, acting in accordance with the conditions and circumstances brought forth by this change, our party must learn how to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the country's socialist modernizations, master the law of socialist construction and be versed in professional knowledge in various fields so that it will be able to exercise leadership over construction. We say that the party has been a vanguard whose primary duty was to lead the people in waging revolutionary class struggle. Today it should be a vanguard whose primary duty is to lead the people to achieve socialist material and spiritual civilization and promote democracy. Second, as the ruling party in the country, the CPC should constantly remind every party member that he is an ordinary worker and instruct him constantly to guard against the danger of divorcing himself from the masses and never to forget the party's purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people. In exercising leadership over economic construction, our party should be soberly earnest in following the socialist orientation of this endeavor, never forget the goal of realizing communism and maintaining its communist purity.

History has proved that party building is closely linked to the party's political line. In his work "Introducing the Communist," Comrade Mao Zedong expounded this point fully and produced ample evidence. During the socialist period, party building is closely related to our party's understanding and handling of the question of economic construction and of class struggle and other social contradictions that still exist after the elimination of the system of exploitation.

The eighth party national congress correctly analyzed the principal contradictions in the country following the basic completion of socialist transformation and put forward the task of carrying out all-round socialist construction. These questions, however, were not thoroughly understood at that time and the task put forward was not persistently carried out. On the contrary, "left" mistakes were committed one after another with regard to class struggle and the question of economic construction, thereby paving the way for the decade of domestic turmoil known as the "Great Cultural Revolution." These mistakes seriously damaged the party's ideological line, its democratic life and its relations with the masses as well as the party's organizational discipline and work style.

On the other hand, the occurrences of these mistakes could not be separated from the ruling party's lack of correct and deep understanding of building itself up. The eighth party national congress put forward the question of party building and called for efforts to persist in the mass line, oppose bureaucracy, strengthen democratic centralism and collective leadership and oppose the personality cult. But there was no sufficient and profound understanding of these questions, nor were they solved in our institutions or in practice. Subsequently, quite a few mistakes were made in the party's ideological line and its organizational systems and the personality cult phenomenon grew increasingly evident, thus leading the inner party's political life to increasing abnormality. This development caused serious damage to the party's correct leadership over the cause of socialism and made the party impotent in thoroughly correcting the mistakes in class struggle and economic construction in good time.

The historical course of victory since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee shows that our understanding of the law of socialist construction and our formulation of the line and program for achieving socialist modernization in all fields runs parallel to our efforts to strengthen party building and that they promote each other. If we had failed to formulate a correct ideological line of the party, to correctly sum up our historical experiences and to reform and improve the party's leading bodies and organizational systems according to the principles of democratic centralism, we could not have promptly and successfully effected such a great and historic change and directed our socialist modernization in all fields onto a correct path.

The entire history of the Chinese revolution and the history of our socialist construction in the past 20 years or so tells us that the success of revolution and construction led by the party hinges on party building which is closely related to the party's political line.

II. The Needs of Party Building in the New Period

The 12th party national congress drew up not only the tasks and principles for socialist modernization, but also the program, system and organizational principle for party building. In addition, it set out the requirements, principles and measures for strengthening party building in the new historical period. All this embodies the portions of the new party constitution and the report to the party congress concerning the party. In a word, the main purpose of all this is to adapt the ruling party's position to the tasks and characteristics of the new historical period and to further raise the party's consciousness and progressiveness, thereby improving party leadership.

On the one hand, upholding the leadership of the party means affirming its leading position in the political life of the state and in the cause of socialism and really following its leadership. On the other hand, speaking from the point of view of party building, upholding the leadership of the party means maintaining and upgrading its progressiveness and using it to educate, affect and guide the whole working class and the people throughout the country. To assume political, ideological or organizational leadership, the party must rely on its progressiveness. This is most essential in assuming leadership. In the cause of socialist modernization, the party itself must be correct. It must deal with the cause of construction with an earnest scientific approach. It must not only have a good understanding of general theories concerning, and the laws governing, socialist construction, but also be able to pool the wisdom of the masses in practice, explore the specific laws governing the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization and democratic politics and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. In this way, it can lead the masses to advance along the correct socialist path. The party itself must be highly efficient politically, culturally and scientifically so that it will be able to make the party members and cadres, not only believe strongly in communism and serve the people wholeheartedly, but also constantly elevate their educational and scientific level and master consummate knowledge for socialist construction.

Currently, special efforts must be made to overcome the wrong concept of despising education, science and culture and discriminating against intellectuals. It is necessary to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. In this way they will be able to encourage and guide the masses around them by setting a good example. While the party itself must be strong, united and vigorous, its leading bodies and ranks of cadres must be able to strengthen the party continually through the succession of the new to the old, and its various organizations must be imbued with a vigorous, revolutionary creative spirit as well as a sense of organization and discipline. In this way the party will be able to unite and organize the people of all nationalities throughout the country to strive for the common objective. It was with this objective in mind that the 12th party national congress put forward the requirements for strengthening the party after considering the different circumstances. It is true that the party has committed mistakes, and there is no guarantee that it will not make mistakes in the future. However, the party dares to make open and sincere criticism of itself in the cause of communism and the interests of the people and is good at making progress by learning from its mistakes. This is one of the hallmarks of its progressiveness.

In short, the party cannot lead if it is not progressive. If the party organization of an area or a unit puts forward wrong views, if the understanding and actions of its party members and cadres lag behind those of the masses, and if the party organization is lax, the party's leadership there exists only in form, for no effective leadership actually exists in practice. There are some party members and cadres engaged in improper practices who have even become corrupted. There are also a small number of paralyzed and degenerated grassroots organizations. In fact, they have become captives to the decadent ideas of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes. How can there be genuine party leadership over the masses in those areas under these circumstances?

On strengthening party building and maintaining and elevating the party's progressive-ness, the new party constitution and the report to the 12th party national congress stressed three basic requirements: a high degree of identical views in political and ideological matters, serving the people wholeheartedly and upholding democratic centralism. These requirements are not new. From the day the party was founded, we have embarked on party building according to them and, in the long years of struggle, have formed the characteristics and traditions embodying these requirements. In the present condition it has become our more urgent task to strengthen party building and restore the party's fine traditions according to these three requirements after suffering the consequences of the decade of domestic turmoil; moreover, the status of the party in power and the tasks for the new period have added new contents to these three requirements and further boosted the party's fine traditions.

A high degree of ideological and political unity of course denotes unity on the basis of a correct ideological and political line. History proves that, with an incorrect ideological and political line, it is impossible to achieve unity of the whole party. However, without the high degree of unity of the whole party on this basis, it is impossible to implement the correct line, and it is impossible for the party to have fighting power, even if we have the correct ideological and political line. Now we have every reason to say that we have had the correct ideological and political basis for achieving the unity of the whole party, but we are not saying that the demand for party building in this respect has been met, because of the following reasons:

1. We have had a correct ideological and political line in terms of the leadership of the party Central Committee and the party as a whole. However, it remains an arduous task to make all localities, primary party organizations and party members consciously accept, understand and implement it in their work. Our experiences in the new democratic revolution can prove this fact. It took us 10 years from the Zunyi meeting to the seventh party national congress to achieve a high degree of ideological and political unity of the whole party. Moreover, the unity was achieved with the help of a Marxist rectification movement conducted during that period. Today, some of our party organizations and party cadres still have not learned how to proceed from reality and consider the local situation to accomplish the line and tasks put forward by the Central Committee. They have the habit of mechanically conveying messages or going their own way according to partial experience and wrong knowledge. Therefore, they have not properly implemented the very good policies adopted by the party Central Committee. In addition, we should not underestimate such a situation -- some persons in our party still doubt the correct line pursued by the party Central Committee. Some persons with "left" mentality are reluctant to abandon, and still cling to, the wrong idea of "taking class struggle as the key link," and others, with a rightist mentality, appreciate and advocate the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalism. They often express doubt and dissatisfaction with the correct line over one question or another. The two tendencies objectively use and complement each other. This is one of the important expressions of the unhealthy tendencies in the party's current style. Therefore, to adhere to the correct line and achieve a high degree of ideological and political unity of the whole party requires an arduous ideological education and active ideological struggle.

2. The correct ideological and political line cannot solve problems once and for all, even if it has been formulated and implemented. The principles of proceeding from reality and of seeking truth from facts are a process in doing all work. To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics is also a process. Although the basic orientation and main points of this process have been clearly defined, we cannot say that we have already completely understood the law of China's socialist construction because we still need to continue our exploration for many concrete systems and measures. Moreover, with the continuation of practice, we must constantly improve and develop the line and policies concerning the undertaking of socialist modernization in all fields, prevent and overcome "left" and rightist erroneous tendencies and guarantee the continuity and stability of the existing correct line. Therefore, to keep and consolidate the high degree of ideological and political unity is also a constantly developing process.

To serve the people wholeheartedly is our party's consistent purpose. All the policies and practices of our party take the fundamental interests of the vast majority of people as their departure point and destination. Our party seeks the interests of the working class and all the people and seeks no special interests for itself. This is the fundamental reason why our party has strength. This is the fundamental reason why political parties seeking interests for a minority of persons, certain factions or themselves have successively been eliminated, while our party alone has won the people's widespread support and will forever remain vigorous before it finally completes its historical mission. Our problem is that, since our party became the party holding state power, it has been put under still more rigorous tests in this respect. Its status as the ruling party makes it possible for some of its members and cadres to become arrogant bureaucrats, divorced from the masses and use the power in their hands and various opportunities to seek personal interests and special privileges at the expense of the people and the government. Its status as the ruling party also attracts opportunists with bad motives who attempt to sneak into the party. This phenomenon will inevitably undermine the party's advanced nature, cause the danger of our party becoming divorced from the masses and even degenerating certain parts and some members of the party if we fail to prevent it from spreading before it is too late. Because our party organizations were destroyed during the 10 years of domestic turmoil, this phenomenon has already spread to a certain extent and become another important expression of the unhealthy tendencies in the current party style.

Therefore, it is imperative to set stricter demands on party members and cadres who are also party members and to stress that Communist Party members are at all times ordinary members of the working people. In addition to serving the people wholeheartedly, they should diligently study culture, science and professional knowledge so that they will be competent for the task of serving the people. They can have only more obligations than nonparty members and must not seek personal gain or privileges, although they are allowed legitimate personal benefits and job functions and powers. If they act otherwise, they cannot be party members. It is vitally important that this be made the central link and a strict line of demarcation in putting forward the question of party members' qualifications and in solving it in the course of practice. The correct solution of this question not only has a bearing on the relationship between the party and the people as well as on the party's prestige and leading role among the masses but also determines the party's ability to maintain its characteristics of being the vanguard of the proletariat.

As for persisting in the party's democratic centralism, the progressive nature and leading role of our party are not only manifested in the ideological and political fields but are also guaranteed in the organizational field. It is necessary to act in line with democratic centralism and to build the party into an entity that acts in unison. In the past, our party relied on its strict organizational nature and sense of discipline to lead the people in defeating enemies much more powerful than ourselves. It has become all the more necessary to persist in democratic centralism since the CPC became the ruling party leading socialist construction in the country. The complex and arduous task of construction has, on the one hand, called for developing inner-party democracy, bringing into play the enthusiasm and creativeness of all party members and cadres and -- on the basis of this -- promoting socialist democracy in the political life of the state. On the other hand, it has created the need for a high level of centralism on the basis of democracy and for a strict sense of organizational discipline to ensure the unity of the entire party in action and to guarantee the prompt and effective implementation of the party's decisions.

We should also understand that the status of the ruling party has brought with it still greater powers for our party leaders which can easily give rise to patriarchal behavior and the personality cult. When the inner-party political life is torpedoed, it will invariably create a phenomenon in which each goes his own way in a manner of liberalism without regard for discipline or for the party as an organization. This would damage the party's collective leadership and its unity in action.

We have summed up the lessons learned from our party's mistakes that led to the "Great Cultural Revolution." Such mistakes were committed in the ideological and political fields, but the most bitter lesson learned from it was the damage done to democratic centralism and the party's normal inner political life. Paying full attention to this fact and taking it as a lesson, the new party constitution has made supplementary and concrete stipulations on democratic centralism and party discipline. Now, from the party Central Committee to the many local party organizations, political life has gradually become normal, and the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership have also been implemented. However, the consequences and influence of the decade of domestic turmoil still remain among quite a number of party members, cadres and party organizations and are hindering the implementation of the correct line. This is also an important manifestation of the unhealthy style of the party these days. Therefore, it is necessary for us to strengthen democratic centralism and the party's organizational nature and sense of discipline in accordance with the requirements and stipulations spelled out in the new party constitution.

In a nutshell, the three basic requirements for strengthening party building as mentioned above were designed to improve the political quality of the whole party vigorously, enhance the party organizations' fighting power and persist in and improve party leadership over socialist construction.

III. The Struggle To Turn Party Style Fundamentally for the Better

The new historical period has set very high demands on party building. But seriously unhealthy party style exists in general. This is a sharp contradiction. Therefore, we must carry out party consolidation step by step and in a planned way and work hard to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style; this is a central link of party building in the next few years.

The 12th party national congress called for a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in party style. These are organically integrated with one another. This is especially so in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the standards of social conduct which have a direct bearing and influence on each other. On the one hand, we should not say that unhealthy social conduct is the result of unhealthy party style. Many social evils are not caused by unhealthy party style. On the other hand, it is true that unhealthy party style does have a great bearing on the standards of social conduct. Only by overcoming the unhealthy practices in the party and consolidating the party can our party convince, educate and unite the masses of the people to correct the unhealthy practices in society and use revolutionary ideology and spirit to arouse the people's enthusiasm for construction so as to ensure the smooth development of socialist modernization and the fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation. In this sense, the key to fulfilling the tasks set forth by the 12th party national congress is to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

Party building, like any other work, must proceed from the realities. A correct analysis and appraisal of the present situation in the party and the unhealthy phenomena in our party style is the starting point for consolidating the party and bringing about a turn for the better in party style.

The report to the 12th party congress made a correct and incisive analysis of the present situation in the party: On the one hand, the main body of our party remains politically pure and strong despite the serious damage inflicted by the "Cultural Revolution," and after recovery and consolidation in the past few years, the situation in our party is now greatly improved. This is the dominant aspect. On the other hand, it is true that impurities in ideology, style and organization still exist within the party and that no fundamental turn for the better has as yet been made in our party style.

The report enumerated the various manifestations of the unhealthy tendencies in the party and sharply pointed out: "All these phenomena have greatly impaired our party's prestige. While we must not allow any exaggeration of this dark aspect of our party, we should not on any account be afraid to expose it." This analysis is scientific and conforms to the realities. We have only to look back objectively at the tremendous change brought about by the party and the state in all fields since the downfall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique -- especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee -- and we cannot but recognize that the main body of our party is politically pure and strong and that the party style has improved markedly in the past few years. Of course, if we similarly objectively observe the realities around us, we must admit that there is indeed a dark aspect in the party. Investigations by many local and primary party organizations on the conditions of party members (including those who are cadres) also indicate that the great majority of party members are qualified or basically qualified; that a small number are not quite qualified or basically not qualified, but the overwhelming majority of them can become qualified party members after education; and that only a handful are absolutely not qualified or downright degenerates. This can also prove from one aspect the correctness of the analysis of the situation in the party given by the report.

In order to understand the report's scientific appraisal and to have a basis to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style, we must also analyze in depth the cause of the emergence of unhealthy tendencies in the party and why they can surely be overcome.

First, the emergence of all kinds of unhealthy tendencies in the party has its historical and social causes. The party's healthy body is attacked by old ideas and old habits formed under the exploiting system and private ownership of the means of production -- as a person's healthy body is attacked by all kinds of germs in the environment. All our party members were not born advanced elements. Some of them had lived in the old society, and some had lived in the new society when it had just been born out of the old society. Unavoidably, they were still more or less under the influence of the old ideas when they joined the party, and unavoidably, they are still continuously subjected to the influence of old ideas and old habits. They must constantly and consciously remodel themselves and pay attention to waging a struggle against these old influences, for only in this way can they maintain their progressiveness. If the active ideological struggle in the party is stopped and all kinds of unhealthy tendencies spread unchecked, the party will not be able to undertake the task of leading the revolution and will itself degenerate gradually till its doom. Therefore, the style of the party determines its very survival. And strengthening the party's own building, resisting attacks by all kinds of old ideas and overcoming the unhealthy tendencies are an indispensable part of the party's great historical task to transform the Chinese society.

In fact, the influence of the ideas and habits from the old system on the party and the unhealthy tendencies in the party have existed all along. In the past, it was exactly in the course of continuous struggles against them that the party had developed and grown. At present, unhealthy tendencies are spreading to a certain extent in the party because the evil consequences of the 10 years of domestic turmoil have not been completely eliminated. It is also a manifestation that the various ideas of the exploiting classes are again spreading and their corrosive effects are increasing under the new conditions. We should see that under present international and domestic conditions, the influence of ideas and habits from the old system will remain widespread for a long time to come. It is much more difficult to eliminate the negative effects of the decade of domestic turmoil on party style than to undo its material consequences. Therefore, we must fully understand that the struggle against the unhealthy tendencies will be arduous and protracted and must not lower our guard in the slightest degree.

But the situations and truths mentioned above can also show that the unhealthy tendencies in the party are illegal. They are absolutely incompatible with the party's proletarian progressive character, are what the party wants to transform and eliminate, and can entirely be overcome. First of all, our party is able to do this because it has no special interests of its own apart from the interests of the working class and the Chinese people. Although some party members and cadres, whose party spirit is impure, may take advantage of various opportunities in the party. As far as the party's purpose, its line, the leadership of the party Central Committee and the party as a whole are concerned, there is no need or reason whatsoever to conceal or protect the shortcomings, mistakes and unhealthy tendencies among the party's own ranks. On the contrary, in the interests of the class and the people, the party will certainly eliminate the dark aspect among its ranks with the greatest determination. This has been and will continue to be proven by history. Next, it is because our party has the most powerful weapon to wage the struggle against unhealthy tendencies among its own ranks; that is, the Marxist method of self-criticism. The Marxist scientific theory and the advanced stand of the proletarian determine that our party can grasp and apply the weapon of self-criticism. Lenin said: "All the extinct revolutionary political parties of the past became extinct because they were arrogant and conceited, failed to see where their strength lay and were afraid to admit their own weaknesses. But we will not become extinct because we are not afraid of admitting our own weaknesses and because we can learn to overcome our weaknesses." This is exactly how our party, by correctly using the weapon of self-criticism, has repeatedly overcome mistakes, dangers and difficulties and in the process recovered and grown stronger. After the 10 years of domestic turmoil, because the party not only has the Marxist courage to conduct self-criticism but the ability to do it historically and correctly, it has brought about a historic change and effected a marked turn for the better in party style. Similarly, by correctly using the weapons of self-criticism, we can certainly continue to eliminate the filth among our own ranks and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in our party style.

Since the emergence of the unhealthy tendencies in the party has its social and historical causes, we should see that our struggle against them will be arduous and long; because of the party's proletarian and progressive character and the weapon of self-criticism it possesses, we should see the inevitability of the unhealthy tendencies being overcome. This is the basic understanding and attitude we should have.

To achieve a fundamental turn for the better in our party style, the 12th party congress decided on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, which will proceed by stages and by groups over a period of 3 years beginning from the latter half of 1983. This is an important move to strengthen party building put forward on the basis of a correct analysis of the situation in the party. In a sense, the work our party has been doing in the past few years in uncovering the factional setup of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, rectifying the ideological line, implementing the cadre policy, consolidating the leading bodies at various levels, implementing the guiding principles for inner-party political life and so forth, as well as the work to strike at serious crimes in the economic field which began this year, are all for consolidating the party -- or to put it in another way, all have party consolidation as part of their contents. However, all these cannot substitute a concentrated and overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, and without such a concentrated and overall rectification and consolidation, it is impossible to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

Party consolidation is a creation of our party, a form and method to strengthen party building that has been proven effective by history. Its basic contents include widespread and thoroughgoing Marxist ideological and political education, conscientious and responsible criticism and self-criticism and serious and careful organizational cleansing.

Since the Yanan rectification campaign, our party has accumulated rich, successful experience in this area and formed a fine tradition. Of course, we have also learned profound lessons in periods of "left" mistakes. The proposed party consolidation will be an overall party consolidation after the destruction of the 10 years of domestic turmoil and the achievement of a historical change -- an overall party consolidation to be carried out when the party is faced with the great tasks in the new period. Therefore, it will certainly play a vitally important role and will be of far-reaching significance. We should pay attention to applying successful past experiences, draw lessons from past mistakes, inherit and carry forward the fine traditions formed since the Yanan rectification campaign and do this work well. In this way, we will certainly be able to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style and make the party a strong, leading core for the cause of socialist modernization.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

OW041858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The draft of the revised constitution has been discussed by more than 80 percent of China's adults.

The announcement was made at a meeting of the Fourth Plenary Session of the National Constitutional Revision Committee, which opened here this afternoon. Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting.

At the meeting, Peng said the draft of the revised constitution had taken 25 months from the soliciting of opinions, drafting, discussion, and revision to nationwide discussion. The plenary session will discuss the draft, and, if necessary, make revisions before submitting it to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for deliberation, he said.

Hu Sheng, deputy secretary-general of the National Constitutional Revision Committee, said that since the publicizing of the constitutional draft last April, people of all nationalities in the country have discussed the draft.

Ninety organizations under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the State Council, the People's Liberation Army, the democratic parties and people's organizations have handed in their suggestions and recommendations on the draft to the committee. Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao joined in the discussion and made suggestions, he said.

According to Hu, people said that the constitutional draft has summed up both positive and negative experiences of socialist revolution and socialist construction since 1949.

Hu said: "The constitutional draft conforms to the will of the people and suits present conditions in China. It embodies the line, principles and policies implemented since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, represents the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country and conforms to the need of the socialist modernization in China."

EDITORIAL ON ENTERPRISE RESTRUCTURING METHODS

HK040957 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must Have the Courage To Tackle Tough Problems in Restructuring Enterprises"]

[Text] A very important link in realizing the grand objective set forth by the 12th party congress of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century is the comprehensive restructuring of existing enterprises.

Restructuring enterprises in an all-round way is aimed at achieving an overall improvement in enterprise management. It involves work in various fields. Its basic principle is to expose and solve contradictions, particularly those major contradictions which seriously hamper the improvement of economic results in enterprises. Using the words of staff members and workers, we should tackle tough problems.

What are the tough problems? We should make a concrete analysis based on the actual situation in all enterprises. The problems that are fairly common at present concern leading bodies, labor organizations, the economic responsibility system, the confusion between staff and workers of collective enterprises within state enterprises, and those of the state enterprises themselves, and the phenomenon of egalitarianism with "everybody eating from the same big pot." The task of solving these problems often involves many aspects of enterprise management. It also involves all staff members, workers, leading organs and many administrative departments. Though it is in strict accordance with policies, it also faces great ideological barriers. However, so long as we succeed in making a breakthrough concerning these problems and gain some experience, we will be able to solve other problems fairly easily.

Some comrades dare not tackle tough problems. An important reason for this is that they are weak in spirit and are afraid of difficulties and of giving offence. Everybody knows that we are bound to meet with difficulties in our work. The overall restructuring of enterprises is a profound reform involving the guiding ideology of management, the system of organization and the system and methods of management. The difficulties to be faced and the obstructions from various sources will be relatively numerous. We should never flinch from difficulty or obstruction. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "There are no difficulties facing the Communist Party because it can overcome all difficulties." We should have such determination and boldness of vision.

As a matter of fact, not all knotty problems are rough. Provided that we approach them seriously, they are not difficult to solve. In order to change the irrational situation in labor organization, the Heilongjiang No 1 Architectural Engineering Company decided to reduce the number of people on the second and third production lines, and all non-productive personnel, in an effort to strengthen the personnel on the first line. Some of the personnel transferred to the first line were the sons, daughters, relatives or friends of leading cadres in the company at various levels, leading cadres at higher levels and various people with "connections." Therefore, from the very beginning, the decision met with obstruction from various people. Some made telephone calls, some sent brief informal notes, some paid visits to plead their case, and some put on pressure behind the scenes. A temporary workers was dismissed from a worksite. His father, who was in charge of water supply at a construction unit, took advantage of his functions and powers to stop supplying the worksite with water for 3 days. This action, however, failed to shake the determination of the company leaders. They made a few simple rules to be observed by all concerned and set an example by first mobilizing their children to go to the frontline of production where conditions were relatively hard, and by resolutely returning to their original units those who did not conform to the recruitment requirements. Spurred on by the examples of the company leaders, the enterprise broke through all kinds of obstacles and smoothly readjusted labor organizations, bringing about a new situation in the enterprise.

Take another example. Readjustment of the leading bodies in accordance with the requirements of making cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professionally competent is considered to be a very tough problem. However, recent experience gained in some big enterprises, such as the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, and the Datong and Pingdingshan mining bureaus, show that so long as the leading comrades in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in all industrial departments of the central authorities are resolute, it is likewise easy to solve the problem. In order to simplify the procedure of examining and approving cadres, the leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial People's Government led the leading comrades of the relevant provincial departments and the Datong Municipal CPC Committee in going down to the Datong mining bureau to handle official business together.

It took them only 10 days, on the basis of investigation by the mining bureau CPC committee and the investigation group staying there, to gain firsthand experience, examine and approve 107 cadres at the bureau and mine levels. The number of cadres at the bureau level has been reduced from 13 to 9, their average age has been reduced from 55.2 to 49.3 and the proportion of cadres with university or college degrees has been increased from 31 to 56 percent.

When solving the tough problems that emerge in the course of restructuring enterprises, we should not only recognize the unfavorable factors but more importantly understand that restructuring enterprises is the urgent desire of the masses of cadres, staff and workers and an act which accords with the wishes of the people. The leading bodies in some enterprises are lax and weak and their members are not united. Moreover, being numerous and old, they fail to adapt themselves to the requirements of the four modernizations. Some enterprises have unwieldy organizations characterized by overstaffing and low labor productivity. The masses of cadres, staff members and workers wish to change this state of affairs speedily. So long as we are resolute, believe in and rely on the masses, step up political and ideological work and act strictly in accordance with the party's principles and policies, we will be able to solve any tough problems. Conversely, if we are plagued by all sorts of fears and are irresolute and hesitant, we will find it more difficult to solve problems because the obstacles will be greater.

In restructuring enterprises, as in other work, it is absolutely necessary to use exemplary cases. The leading comrades in charge of industry in various localities and departments should personally take a hand in the work and, on the basis of investigation and study, conscientiously solve difficult problems. If all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and all the industrial departments of the central authorities can use one or more advanced typical cases like the Heilongjiang No 1 Architectural Engineering Company, the work of restructuring enterprises will be able to forge ahead speedily.

There are 9,155 industrial enterprises throughout the country listed as the first batch to be restructured, 1,834 of which are large- and medium-scale key enterprises. The total output value of these key enterprises accounts for 42 percent of the total output value of industrial enterprises listed in the budget, with the profit supplied to the state accounting for 59 percent and tax accounting for 44 percent. Restructuring the first batch of enterprises, particularly the large- and medium-scale key enterprises among them, is of great significance in achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the state's economy and to the work of restructuring other enterprises. There are only 2 months of this year left. The time is short and the tasks are hard. It is absolutely necessary for us to brace ourselves, overcome obstructions and, by the end of this year, conscientiously solve a number of tough problems. It is particularly necessary to concentrate our energies on readjusting the leading bodies. The restructuring of enterprises relies primarily on the enterprises themselves. Only by establishing competent leading bodies will we gain the courage to tackle tough problems and promote the work of restructuring enterprises.

CHINA DAILY ON NEED TO FORTIFY NATIONAL DEFENSE

HK050111 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Nov 82 p 4

["Opinion" column]

[Text] China must modernize and strengthen its national defence so as to provide a dependable safeguard for its people in their all-out effort at building socialism, said a signed article in the latest issue of HONGQI (RED FLAG), organ of the CPC Central Committee. Highlights of the article follow:

To achieve China's defence goal, there is a need for a lasting, stable and united political situation internally and a peaceful environment internationally.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out early in 1980 that China's foreign policy is to seek a peaceful environment for realizing the four modernizations and that such a policy conforms to the interests of not only the Chinese people but also people all over the world.

Strengthening national defence is closely connected with striving for international peace. To realize aggression and expansion, hegemonists and reactionary forces aggravate their own strength. To counter their aggression, we must also unquestionably develop our strength. If our strength -- including economic, political and national defence strength -- has become powerful, aggressors will not dare make a move against us without careful thought. If, blinded by their lust for gain, they should invade us, we would be sure to defeat them.

Modernization

This is why we make modernization of national defence an organic part of the four modernizations. It is in our national interest as well as in the interest of safeguarding world peace. Building a powerful national defense is an important content and guarantee of our socialist modernization drive.

During the past 33 years, under the leadership of the party and with the concerted effort of the whole nation, we have achieved tremendous progress in our national defence construction. Our unitary army has developed into the combined armed forces of the army, the air force, the navy and other technical arms. Through our own effort, we have developed for self-defence atomic bombs, hydrogen bombs and long-range missiles.

These strategic weapons are an important deterrent to largescale imperialist invasion of our homeland. But, generally speaking, the weapons and equipment of our armed forces are still rather backward. This is mainly because they have been impeded by the development level of our national economy, and because national defence must develop gradually.

Thus we must handle correctly the relations between economic construction and national defence building. The general principle for this is, as pointed out by Hu Yaobang in his 12th party congress report: "To strengthen our national defence on the basis of vigorous economic development."

Spending

Thus, the speed and scale of our national defence spending must not surpass state financial and material capabilities, nor must such spending be detrimental to the progress of economic construction. Effective measures, such as streamlining the administration and practising strict economy, should be adopted so that limited financial and material resources can be put to the best possible use.

The armed forces must continually improve their weapons and equipment, and full use must be made of what we now have. So long as we adopt this correct line, our national defence building will make an assured steady progress.

Modernization of our armed forces calls for a large number of talented men in the military, political and logistical arenas. In the past war years, the party and Comrade Mao Zedong clearly pointed out that we must "learn warfare from warfare."

This correct policy made the whole party overcome its feeling of mystery toward military work and produced large numbers of faithful and brave talented officers and men. Conditions are different now, and officers capable of organizing and directing modern warfare must come from regular and strict training in normal times.

As required by their task, it is especially important that officers in the armed forces become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. The armed forces will take on a new look when their officers become younger and better trained.

Future War

Any future war against aggression will be a people's war under modern conditions. The great thought of Mao Zedong's people's war is still an important magic weapon for defeating the enemy. With the armed forces streamlined, the militia should be strengthened accordingly, and the reserve and mobilization systems improved. With their backing, our armed forces will swamp any future invaders in the boundless ocean of a people's war.

CHINA DAILY ON JAN-SEP ECONOMIC GROWTH

HK050131 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] China's financial situation is turning for the better this year and the budget surplus in the first nine months was 2.44 billion yuan as a result of a bumper harvest and increased industrial production.

The total output of China's early rice and summer grain crops this year reached 121.55 million tonnes, an increase of eight million tonnes over last year, according to the State Economic Commission, ECONOMIC INFORMATION reported.

The output of summer grain crops grew by 5.9 million tonnes and that of early rice by 2.1 million tonnes. Autumn grain crops throughout most of China are expected to yield a better harvest than last year.

The total grain output this year will be higher than in 1979, the record year when 332.1 million tonnes of grain were gathered, the State Economic Commission revealed.

The area of cash crops increased by 1.33 million hectares over last year. The output of cotton, oil-bearing crops and tobacco all hit records, with that of cotton up more than 10 percent.

According to the Ministry of Economic Relations and Foreign Trade, during the first nine months of 1982, exports increased 10.4 percent over the same period of last year in real terms. Imports, however, dropped by 1.3 percent and were exceeded by exports.

The national finances in the first nine months resulted in a favourable balance of 2.44 billion yuan. The revenues in this period accounted for 74.8 percent of the year's budget showing an eight percent increase over the same period of last year. This was chiefly because taxes brought in an additional 4.4 billion yuan, an 11 percent increase.

However, the profits delivered by industrial enterprises to the state dropped by 1.4 percent while those by commercial enterprises dropped by 24.4 percent.

The banks received 1.895 billion yuan more cash than they paid out in the first nine months of the year, an increase of 589 million yuan over the same period of last year. By the end of September, the sum of deposits in the whole country reached 62.8 billion, showing an increase of 10.42 billion yuan over the beginning of this year.

Industry

Total industrial output in the first nine months of this year amounted to 409.2 billion yuan, which accounted for 76.8 percent of the annual plan and represented an increase of 8.6 percent over the same period of last year.

The net increase in industrial output value was 32.6 billion. The output of heavy industry grew 9.8 percent while that of light industry grew 7.5 percent in the first nine months.

In terms of light industry, the production of such durable goods as bikes, sewing machines, tape recorders, TV sets, washers and fridges increased in a range from 24 percent to 170 percent. Some goods which had long been in short supply are now plentiful.

However, because of quality and management problems, the production of certain light and textile industries has slowed.

Urban housing under construction by the end of September reached 109.71 million square metres, an increase of 18.2 percent over the same period of last year.

The newly increased capacities of major energy sources included 1.15 million tons of coal and 3.436 million tons of crude oil.

Meanwhile, commodity prices have remained basically the same as at the end of last year. After the prices of wines and cigarettes were raised in November last year, prices of some commodities increased just 2 percent over the same period of last year.

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIUM, SMALL CITIES VIEWED

HK020721 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Build Medium-Sized and Small Cities by Relying on Scientific and Technological Development"]

[Text] In recent years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a number of medium-sized and small cities have appeared in China. The prosperity of these cities depends on advances in science and technology. The industry of these cities develops quickly and the economic results are high. According to statistical records, from 1978 to 1980, there was an average increase of 12 percent in the gross annual value of industrial production in more than 50 cities such as Xiangfan, Changzhou, Siping, Dandong and so on. Some cities managed to double the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in 3 years, some had a per capita value of production of more than 10,000 yuan. There were some cities which had a much greater speed in the growth of industrial profits tax than in the growth of the value of industrial production. The situation was excellent.

At present, there are more than 200 cities in China. Most of these cities are medium-sized and small cities (cities with urban populations of less than 1 million people). These cities are like the big cities in creating about one-third of the country's gross annual value of industrial production and industrial profits tax. In the past, at present or in the future, the big cities play the roles of economic centers and centers of science and technology. The successful construction of the big cities is very important. But there are many medium-sized and small cities which have great potentialities and wide areas of activities. They are the important bridges and links which connect the big cities with the rural areas. It is extremely meaningful to build the medium-sized and small cities well and further promote their roles.

To build the medium-sized and small cities well, it is necessary to rely on science and technology. The cities mentioned above relied on science and technology to achieve their good economic results and to establish and develop a great number of undertakings in superior local conditions. In this way, the structure of the local industrial production was adjusted, the pace of technical transformation in the enterprises was immensely quickened, many "famous brands" of products were created and foreign trade was expanded. According to the rough estimations of these cities, the value of industrial production which they created with the help of science and technology generally constituted 30 percent of the growth of total value of industrial production. In some cities, it even constituted over 50 percent. These facts repeatedly and forcefully demonstrate that science and technology are the key to the production force and to modernization.

Important problems in city building, such as urban construction, establishment of industry and arrangement of production, rational utilization of natural resources and energy resources, transportation and communication services construction, protection and management of the ecological environment, construction of the rural areas and agricultural production in the suburban areas, housing and other social welfare services for the citizens, construction of material civilization and so on, are very difficult to solve correctly and rationally without the help of science and technology.

In the medium-sized and small cities, it is necessary to have distinguishing features in scientific and technological work, pay attention to the word "flexibility," greatly promote technological transfer, actively support the construction of the rural areas and provide services for the local economic and social construction and the production and livelihood of the people in the rural and urban areas. The major emphasis of the scientific research work in the medium-sized and small cities should be placed on application and exploitation research with exploitation research as the mainstream. Special attention should be paid to research in the exploitation of the production technology. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the immediate and long-term aspects. The immediate aspect should be taken as the major aspect while the long-term aspect is also considered. It is necessary to pay attention to grasping the suitable advanced technology but we must not blindly pursue "high-grade, precision and advanced" technology.

On the whole, the medium-sized and small cities are weak in their technological power. It is necessary to be good at absorbing the results of scientific research and advanced technology both from foreign countries and internally, especially from the big cities big enterprises, institutes of higher education, scientific research organs and the military industry units. Then, the results and technology are digested and applied. In transplanting our own advanced technology, it is necessary to build up a new socialist relationship of coordination and cooperation, respect other people's fruits of labor and be determinedly against the technical blockade under whatever pretext.

In the medium-sized and small cities, the scientific and technological power is distributed among the industry department, institutes of higher education, military industry units and organizations of scientific researches. It is necessary to establish combined organizations, develop joint research, carry out interflow of and cooperation in technological research experience and to provide enquiry services so that these forces are organized into fists. In this way, they can serve local scientific development.

The masses of scientific and technological personnel and scientific and technological departments at various levels in the medium-sized and small cities let us enthusiastically respond to the call of the 12th CPC National Congress, actively take part in the great practice of the socialist modernization, actively take part in the forefront of the agricultural and industrial production and make substantial contributions to the implementation of "quadrupling the gross annual value of agricultural and industrial production."

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON UNITY OF NATIONALITIES CAMPAIGN

OW010951 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Radio and Television and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission have jointly issued a circular to departments concerned in various localities across the nation.

The circular says, in order to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, further propagate the party's policy toward nationalities, strengthen the unity of nationalities and open up new vistas in nationalities work, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Ministry of Radio and Television have decided to jointly sponsor a nationwide campaign to solicit articles on the unity of nationalities.

The main contents of articles to be solicited are:

1. Deeds of model individuals and advanced units or examples displaying noble communist ideals and morality that reflect quality, mutual cooperation, unity, friendship and mutual respect and support among the various fraternal nationalities in their joint efforts to build a socialist material and spiritual civilization during the new period of opening up new vistas for socialist modernization.
2. Reports on major contributions made by people of various fraternal nationalities in the four modernizations as well as profound changes that have taken place in regions of various fraternal nationalities.
3. Reports featuring the various nationalities' outstanding culture and arts and their rich and colorful lives.
4. Short, incisive speeches or article in simple language that use the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint to analyze and reason out real life problems in nationality relations.

Noted figures will be invited to form an evaluation and selection committee with personnel from the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Ministry of Radio and Television as its major components to be responsible for leading and guiding the article-soliciting activities and for the evaluation and selection of articles.

Articles selected will be aired by the Central People's Broadcasting Station in its Han, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakh, Korean and other language programs and will be carried by the ZHONGGUO GUANGBO DIANSHI YUEKAN [CHINESE RADIO AND TELEVISION MONTHLY] and the MINZU TUANJIET ZAZHI [NATIONALITIES UNITY JOURNAL] with remunerations for their authors.

A prize-awarding meeting will be held in Beijing in September next year. Authors in Beijing who take part in the article-soliciting campaign, personnel from units responsible for nationalities propaganda work and influential personages of various nationalities residing in Beijing will be invited to attend the meeting.

INCREASE IN QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION NOTED

OW040531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Nov (XINHUA) -- It is learned from the Ministry of Education that institutes for higher learning throughout the country have successfully fulfilled their 1982 admission plans by admitting a total of 355,000 new students.

According to an analysis by institutes for higher learning in various localities in summing up admission work, the quality of new students admitted this year has universally improved. This is due to the fact that the principle of conducting all-round examination in the light of moral, intellectual and physical training and of accepting applicants of excellent standing was upheld.

1. The political quality is good. The number of three good students and fine student cadres increased noticeably among new students admitted by some of the key institutes.
2. The level of general knowledge is high. For example, new students admitted by Qinghua University scored an average of 483.4 points in the general examination; those who scored over 500 points totaled 30 percent.
3. The ratio of outstanding athletes among new students has increased.

4. The number of new students admitted this year by agricultural and forestry, water conservancy, mining, petroleum and geological institutes, based on the student's first preference, occupied the majority. The number of new students admitted, based on students' first preference, is as follows: Beijing Forestry Institute, 80 percent; Shandong Agricultural College, 92.5 percent; and Fuxin Mining Institute, 75.4 percent.

5. The ratio of students from counties and townships and rural areas has increased noticeably. For example, 20 percent of the new students admitted by Beijing University came from the farm; 2 years ago, the number of new students from the farm was under 10 percent.

All this shows that the quality of middle school education in the rural areas is continually improving.

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY MEETING CLOSES 31 OCT

OW030427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA) -- The national meeting on machine-building industrial planning came to a close on 31 October. The meeting pointed out that the machine-building industry should fully play its role as an equipment supply department and properly advance its development in order to produce advanced and practical technical equipment for various economic sectors years ahead of schedule.

For this reason, the meeting decided: In the next 10 years, the machine-building industry must make a fairly big breakthrough in improving the quality and increasing the variety of products. The quality of mechanical and electrical products must be raised to meet current international standards. In order to increase the variety of products, the machine-building industry must attain the same technological level as that of the developed industrial countries in the late 1970's and early 1980's. It must accelerate the upgrading of those products in great demand and strive to become capable of supplying advanced typical and practical technical equipment to various economic sectors before the 1990's.

There are over 10,000 machine-building industrial enterprises, with a total of some 70,000 machine tools, in China. However, our machine-building industry cannot satisfy the needs of various economic sectors and remains a conspicuous contradiction, because its products are poor in quality and small in variety and its technological level is low. Therefore, it must adopt new, advanced technology in order to fulfill its strategic tasks. It must rely on technical progress to improve the backward situation of its enterprises and produce products of good quality, great variety and high technological level.

The meeting studied some concrete measures for accelerating technical progress in the machine-building industry. The measures primarily include using economic means and administrative intervention to encourage enterprises to adopt new techniques, develop new products and gradually eliminate backward old products; application of general international quality standards on products developed after the beginning of 1983 in order to remarkably improve the quality of machinery products; making technical transformation of current enterprises and scientific institutes in connection with the production of major products urgently needed by the staff; paying attention to tackling technical problems and the development of energy saving products and complete sets of large equipment; properly importing some advanced and practical production technology and seriously assimilating it; and paying attention to intellectual development and expanding the contingent of scientists and technicians.

COAL IMPORT-EXPORT MEETING CLOSES 29 OCT

OW030101 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The reporter of this station has learned from the national coal import-export work meeting, which closed in Beijing on 29 October, that in the near future, China will use foreign capital to build 16 large coal shafts in mining districts in Shanxi, Shandong, Anhui and Nei Mongol.

In recent years, the coal industrial front has made remarkable achievements in using foreign capital to develop coal mining and the import-export trade. So far, foreign capital has contributed to the production of several thousand tons of coal. The total volume of coal imports and exports is increasing year by year. The State Council recently decided that the coal industry should be the first to take action in connection with the reform of the foreign trade system. A China Coal Import-Export General Corporation has been established. Following the unified plans and policies of the state, the general corporation handles unified business in coal imports and exports and in using foreign capital, integrates industry with trade, combines imports with exports and coordinate production, supply and marketing. In this way, it has organically integrated the coal import-export trade, coal mining, the import of coal-mining technology and the use of foreign capital in the coal industry and enabled the flexible use of coal resources, the gradual increase of exports while the domestic need is guaranteed, and the setting up of export bases in localities with abundant coal resources and adequate transportation. This practice of using exports to support imports and imports to promote exports will help improve the backward situation in the coal industry, accelerate its development and promote international trade.

PLAN TO IMPROVE COAL PROCESSING, OUTPUT REPORTED

HK030205 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] China plans to raise her level of coal processing and utilization in order to double her annual coal output of 600 million tons by the end of the century, according to Hao Fengyin, director of the Coal Processing and Utilization Bureau of the Ministry of Coal Industry.

Hao spoke at the newly inaugurated China Coal Processing and Utilization Association, which is composed of coal producers and consumers.

He said plans include:

-- Mechanized coal washing and processing.

-- Developing multi-purpose utilization of coal by-products. Greater use of coal refuse and gangue for chemicals and building materials. Mining areas are encouraged to produce more molded coal for home and industrial consumption and to build power plants fueled by coal of low caloric value.

-- Upgrading techniques for coal processing, rational utilization and revamping of existing processing plants.

-- Carrying out feasibility studies on coal gasification, liquefaction, coking and chemical extraction in the decade to come.

At present, Hao said, coal gasification experiments are being carried out in Shenyang, a heavy industrial city in northeast China, Taiyuan in Shanxi Province, the nation's leading coal producer, and Yantai in Shandong Province.

China is the world's third largest coal producer, at an annual 620 million tons, just behind the United States, at 805 million tons, and the Soviet Union at 704 million tons.

There are now 110 coal washing plants, with a total annual dressing capacity of 110 million tons. Though mechanized coal dressing was introduced in recent years, present capacity is still not commensurate with the gross national output.

By the end of 1981, the director said, China's coal departments had modernized 530 old boilers. A number of power plants fueled by low caloric value coal have gone into operation. The power plant at Yongrong mining administration in Sichuan Province reduced its costs by 40 percent while increasing output by 200 per cent after modernizing all its boilers.

Coal departments have established 451 kilns and cement plants using gangue, bone coal and coal refuse as raw materials, producing 1,500 million bricks and tiles and more than 500,000 tons of cement each year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SEAPORTS URGED

OW21753 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tianjin, November 2 (XINHUA) -- Economists have proposed that economic bases be established in China's seaport cities to produce export commodities with raw materials from the country's interior.

This would help boost the economy and technology in the nation's interior and make better use of advanced equipment and the large technical force in seaport cities, they said at a coastal urban economic forum that closed here yesterday.

The economists also suggested that China's coastal cities seek to attract more foreign funds and import more raw materials and technology through such flexible forms as processing with supplied materials and samples, compensatory trade and establishment of Chinese-foreign joint ventures.

Foreign funds and technology should be used to upgrade existing enterprises, replace outdated equipment and develop sophisticated high-precision and quality products, they said.

The economists called for improving the harbors, transportation, posts and telecommunications, municipal works and housing in coastal cities, and providing banking, economic information and consulting services.

Attending the forum were more than 100 theoretical workers and representatives from research and planning institutes and industrial, finance and import and export departments in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Dalian, Qingdao, Guangzhou, Xiamen and Shenzhen.

PLA LEADERS VISIT INJURED BEIJING POLICEWOMAN

OW040145 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] On the morning of 2 November Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, and Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, visited (Zhou Yi), a civilian policewoman and retired armywoman who has been hospitalized in Beijing Hospital because of injuries received while trying to save another's life. The PLA leading comrades told Comrade (Zhou Yi): We are visiting you on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the whole army. Your heroic deeds are very moving. You are the pace setter in building socialist spiritual civilization. The commanders and fighters of the whole army and broad masses of retired armymen should learn from you. An excited Comrade (Zhou Yi) repeatedly thanked the PLA leaders for their kind concern and vowed to take good care of herself during her convalescence in order to return to work as soon as possible.

HU QIAOMU BACKS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH

OW030525 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1323 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA) — The third national artificial intelligence forum of the China Artificial Intelligence Society was held in Beijing from 26 to 30 October. In his congratulatory message to the forum, Hu Qiaomu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, said: "I support research in artificial intelligence, because it is a promising work of great significance in both theoretical and practical work, I hope work in this field will develop successfully in China."

Artificial intelligence is a new comprehensive, peripheral science. It involves research on the use of electronic computers and automated equipment to extend man's mental and motive abilities. Moreover, it is closely related to other branches of science, such as computer science, automation, psychology, philology, the theory of control through mathematical logic, information theory, bionics and philosophy. This shows that natural sciences are bound to develop in integration with social sciences. Intensifying research in this field is very important to China's socialist modernization drive.

In recent years, natural and social science research units and some colleges and universities in China have begun to conduct step by step research on the theory and application of artificial intelligence and have explored its application in theorems verification, medical diagnosis, experts' classification work and teaching with the aid of computers. Their achievements in this respect have drawn the attention of the party and the state. Institutes and personnel engaged in research in artificial intelligence have increased considerably. Internal and international academic exchanges between scientists in this field are increasing.

At the forum, more than 130 experts, professors and specialized personnel from various areas extensively discussed questions concerning expression of knowledge, the treatment of natural languages, the knowledge of science and the philosophy of artificial intelligence.

DENG LIQUN REPORT READ AT MATERIALISM MEETING

OW030546 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] The first annual meeting of the All-China Society of Historical Materialism ended in Qingdao Minicipality on 30 October. A report by Deng Liqun, member of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat and director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, on studying the opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress was read at the meeting.

Participants at the meeting enthusiastically discussed such questions as how to build a socialist spiritual civilization, how to recognize the characteristic of a socialist society and the laws of socialist construction, how to recognize the characteristic of class struggle at the present stage in China, as well as questions of productivity and relations of production encountered in the system of responsibility for agricultural production and the transformation of the economic system.

CORRECTION TO FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE HELD

A correction should be made to the item entitled "Family Planning Propaganda Work Conference Held" found on page K 20 of the 3 November DAILY REPORT. Qian Xinzhou was incorrectly identified as vice chairman of the State Family Planning Commission. He is the chairman of that body.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN MEETS NAGASAKI GOVERNOR

HK 041108 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0820 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Fuzhou, 2 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)-- At the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association and Fujian Province, Japan's Nagasaki Prefecture Governor Isamu Takada, his wife (Tsukasako) Takada and his four-member entourage arrived in Fuzhou on 31 October in the company of Sun Pinghua, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. They were greeted at the airport by Fujian Provincial Governor Ma Xingyuan, the governor's wife and responsible persons of departments concerned. On the evening of that very day, the Fujian provincial government gave a banquet in honor of the guests.

A Fujian provincial friendship delegation led by Governor Ma Xingyuan recently visited Japan's Nagasaki Prefecture and established friendly ties between Fujian Province and Nagasaki Prefecture. Now Governor Isamu Takada and his entourage are visiting Fujian; when the guests and the host see each other, the hearts of both the guests and the host are especially warm.

Prior to holding the banquet, Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Xiang Nan, Governor Ma Xingyuan and the governor's wife called on the guests at the guesthouse. Chairman Xiang Nan extended a warm welcome to Governor Isamu Takada and his entourage.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN VISITS OUTSTANDING ATHLETES

OW042325 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 3 November, leading comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial government went to the Nanjing physical culture college to see the athletes and coaches of the province's outstanding sports teams currently receiving winter training.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial government, Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin and Gu Xiulian, happily viewed the training of outstanding athletes in 19 events. They paid a visit to the ball, shooting, boating, fencing, track and field, swimming, diving, weightlifting, bicycle, wrestling and (?chess) teams.

At the volleyball building, the coach introduced a new woman volleyball player, (Chen Shenglan), who is 14 years old and 184 centimeters tall. Comrade Xu Jiatun said: Do a good job in training and produce a few more Sun Jinfang's [captain of PRC women's volleyball team]

REMNANT FACTIONAL FORCES CAUSE TROUBLE IN JIANGSU

OW031106 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by XINHUA RIBAO correspondents Ye Bailing and Zhao Shaolong]

[Excerpts] In the spring of this year, a serious incident of obstructing judicial personnel from performing their duties occurred in Dongtai County. This was a serious trouble caused by a handful of persons who rose to prominence by "rebellion" and ganged up into a faction. Recently, the troublemakers were punished by law. The Dongtai County party committee issued a circular on the case, calling on all party members and cadres in the country to draw lessons from it, earnestly solve the problem of serious impurities in some grassroots leading bodies and resolutely remove the "five types of people" from leading posts at all levels.

The source of the trouble was Pan Changxiu, formerly party branch secretary of the Xinnan production brigade, Chengdong Commune, Dongtai County. Pan Changxiu rose to prominence by "rebellion" and usurped the leadership of the production brigade during the 10 years of domestic turmoil. He excluded those who disagreed with him, surrounded himself with trusted followers, formed a faction and committed all kinds of crimes. He unlawfully had many members of the production brigade tied, strung up, beaten and locked up. He engaged in graft and embezzlement, appropriated public funds and property at will and indulged in extravagant eating and drinking.

An investigation was conducted by the county people's procuratorate. On 5 August 1981 Pan Changxiu was arrested on charges of illegal detention and corruption. On 25 December 1981 the county people's court sentenced him to 1 year's imprisonment with a 2-year reprieve on the condition that he be placed under surveillance in a production team. On his release, on 27 December, certain persons from the Xinnan production brigade and the production team made a special trip to the county seat to greet him and accompanied him to a restaurant to eat and drink. When he returned to the production brigade, firecrackers were set off to greet his arrival. Lu Shigen, former deputy secretary of the Chengdong Commune party committee who made serious mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution" and current deputy director of the Dafeng County power supply bureau, and Fang Pengyan, deputy director of the people's armed forces department of the Chengdong Commune, even went to Pan's home by jeep to offer their sympathies. At home, Pan Changxiu absolutely refused surveillance. During the spring festival, he was invited out to many places and established contacts everywhere. Again blinded by the lust for gain, he committed a new crime by swindling more than 900 yuan in cash in the name of the collective.

In view of Pan's bad conduct in the reprieve period, the county judicial organ decided on 25 February this year to take him into custody and try him again. On that day, when county judicial and public security personnel arrived at the Xinnan production brigade to carry out their duties, a few persons there had the impudence to obstruct them. By their instigation, the prison van was surrounded, its windows were smashed, its rear door hinges were broken, its sides were torn up and its right front and rear tires were deflated. Nine judicial personnel were surrounded and attacked for more than 4 hours. As a result, Pan was not taken into custody on that day.

After the incident, the Yancheng prefectural party committee and Dongtai County party committee dispatched a work team to the Chengdong Commune and the team did a lot of work. The Pan Changxiu case was retired by the Dongtai County people's court, and Pan was given an 8-year prison sentence according to the law. The Dongtai County party committee decided to expel Pan Changxiu from the party and dismiss him from his post as party branch secretary.

Lu Shigen and Fang Pengyan sympathized with and supported the criminal Pan Changxiu and attempted to absolve him from guilt. They had a certain influence leading to the serious case of obstruction of law enforcement. Disciplinary actions have been taken against them by the party and government according to the gravity of their mistakes. The Dafeng County party committee decided to expel Lu Shigen from the party and recommended that he be removed from all administrative positions. The Chengdong Commune party committee, Dongtai County, decided to give Comrade Fang Pengyan a serious warning within the party, and the decision was reported to and approved by the county disciplinary inspection commission.

Recently, the Dongtai County party committee issued a circular to the whole county on the Pan Changxiu case and the serious incident of obstructing judicial personnel from carrying out their duties. The circular points out: The Xinnan production brigade incident was incited by remnant factional forces and a handful of criminals. Those who rose to prominence by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company in "rebellion," who are seriously factionalist in their ideas and who have indulged in beating, smashing and looting will make trouble when they have an opportunity. These people are extremely dangerous. They are hidden trouble for the four modernizations. The leadership at various levels must have a clear understanding that it is necessary to firmly expose and seriously deal with their disruptive activities and to resolutely remove from leading posts at various levels these people and those who oppose the line followed by the party Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as well as those who have seriously violated law and discipline.

The circular also calls on the vast numbers of party members and cadres to further improve their work style, strengthen education on the legal system among the masses and bring about a further turn for the better in the standard of social conduct and social order.

PLA HOLDS INTELLECTUAL WORK FORUM IN NANJING

OW020846 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] An intellectual work forum held by the communications department under the PLA General Staff Headquarters opened in Nanjing 21 October. The purpose of the forum is to review further implementation of the policies concerning the intellectuals and sum up and exchange experience in the work concerning the intellectuals in light of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Feng Zheng, director of the Political Department under the PLA General Staff Headquarters, spoke at the forum.

JIANGXI CLASS ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS OPENS

OW021345 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The first class for leading cadres of provincial offices to study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress opened today. Present at the opening ceremony were Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee; Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Zhaorong, standing committee member of the provincial party committee; and Yu Ling and (Liu Feng), deputy director of the propaganda department and deputy director of the organizational department of the provincial party committee, respectively: Some 340 cadres are attending the first class.

The provincial party committee has decided: From 1 November 1982 to the end of January 1983, three classes for leading cadres of provincial offices to study the 12th CPC National Congress documents will be held. The trainees will study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech to the 12th CPC National Congress as the general guidance and take Comrade Hu Yaobang's report "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization" and the CPC Constitution as main subjects of study. They will also study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong; selected important documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; and selected works by Deng Xiaoping, articles by Chen Yun and other relevant materials.

Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the opening ceremony. He expounded on the significance and objective of the classes to study the 12th CPC National Congress documents. He urged the trainees primarily to rely on self-study, do intensive reading and comprehensively, accurately and thoroughly understand the basic guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress documents. He called on the trainees to enhance their understanding of the guiding principles for our party's struggle, raise their consciousness of communist ideology and further firm their belief in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and in lofty communist ideals. He asked them to strengthen their trust in the party Central Committee, identify themselves politically to a high degree with the party Central Committee and further heighten their confidence in accomplishing the grand strategic objective and in achieving three fundamental turns for the better as put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress.

Secretary Fu Yutian also urged the trainees to suggest ways and means, in the course of study, for quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural output value, consciously implement the principles and policies laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and strive to create a new situation of socialist modernization in Jiangxi Province.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING AT TABLE TENNIS EVENT

SK040219 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] After a 3-day contest and more than 300 games, the 1982 national table tennis event with the participation of the country's elite players concluded on the evening of 3 November. (Cai Zhenhua), an athlete from Jiangsu Province, won the championship in the men's singles and (Cheng Yinghua), an athlete from Sichuan Province, was the runner-up. (Wang Huiyang), an athlete from Liaoning Province, and (Duan Ning), an athlete from Hebei Province, were the last winners in the men's singles. (Gen Lijuan), an athlete from Hebei Province, won the championship of the women's singles and (Ni Xialian), an athlete from Shanghai Municipality, was the runner-up. (Tian Jing), an athlete from Sichuan Province, and (Xu Baoxiang), an athlete from Hebei Province, were the last winners in the women's singles.

Attending the finals held on the evening of 3 November were leading comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Bai Rubing, Qin Hezhen, Li Zichao, Xu Lejian, Liu Peng, Chen Lei, Wang Jiechen, Zhu Benzheng, Song Yimin, Liu Zhongqian, Ding Fangming, Li Sijing and Zhang Weicen, as well as leading comrades from the Jinan PLA units, including Fang Zheng. Li Zichao and Ding Fangming awarded prizes to all winners.

LIU HUAQING INSPECTS SHANGHAI NAVY UNITS

OW041423 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] According to a report by this station, Navy Commander Liu Huqing, Navy Political Commissar Li Yaowen and East China Sea Fleet Deputy Commander (Han Zheng) today inspected navy organizations stationed in Shanghai and gave guidelines on their work. They called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters to deepen their study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and struggle hard to speed up the creation of a new situation in the construction of the navy and the building of a modernized, regularized and revolutionized people's navy.

At a little after 7 am, Commander Liu Huqing and Political Commissar Li Yaowen, accompanied by the leaders of the navy units stationed in Shanghai, inspected more than 600 cadres and fighters of the organizations, toured the units' projects and modern facilities and called on some retired and resigned veteran cadres of the navy units stationed in Shanghai.

Yesterday, Political Commissar Li Yaowen also went further among the units of the fleet where he held forums with the grassroots-level cadres, called on the sailors and investigated the situation in the units' study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and their cooperation in the launching of a submarine-based carrier rocket as well as the fighters' spare-time cultural life.

HONG KONG MAN ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE IN SHANGHAI

OW311819 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau has recently cracked a case of a specially assigned spy and, with the approval of the procuratorate organ, spy (Jian Zhijun) has been arrested according to law, JIEFANG RIBAO reported.

This is one of the counterrevolutionary espionage cases the Shanghai Municipal public security organs have successively uncovered through investigation under the leadership of the party and with the assistance of the masses.

This fact shows that there are indeed hostile elements around who are conducting deliberate activities to subvert and overthrow the socialist system. We must maintain a high degree of alertness and wage a resolute struggle against all sorts of hostile elements and their conspiratorial activities.

It has been learned from public security organs that the cover of (Jian Zhijun), the spy, is principal of the (Marino) language center of Hong Kong and Kowloon and secretary general of the Association of Factories and Firms of Kowloon. From August 1978 to July 1982, he came to Shanghai on five occasions to conduct espionage activities under the instruction of secret service agencies and on the pretext of visiting relatives. On the one hand, he befriended relatives and close friends, giving banquets on many occasions at Shanghai's guesthouses and hotels; on the other hand, he recruited accomplices for conducting his counterrevolutionary activities.

In 1978 he came to Shanghai and lived in the house of (Jiang XX), chief nurse of a certain hospital and, through sexual enticement, made (Jiang XX) the first spy he enlisted in Shanghai. (Zhang XX), a party member cadre of a certain unit in Shanghai, who had been subjected to party disciplinary action and felt discontented, became acquainted with (Jian Zhijun) through a third person's introduction. Overwhelmed by financial enticement and political instigation, he was eventually made an accomplice of (Jian Zhijun) and slid into the counterrevolutionary abyss to betray the party and the motherland.

The espionage activities of (Jian Zhijun) were on occasion exposed to some people who, either politically insensitive or eager for private gains, took an erroneous attitude of not reporting on the known activities of (Jian Zhijun), thus seriously departing from the correct stand. As early as the first time (Jian Zhijun) came to Shanghai, one of his relatives knew that he was spying but chose not to report to the party organization of his unit or the public security organ. Two CYL members who both knew that (Jian Zhijun) was a spy -- his niece and her boyfriend -- also kept silent. The two virtually covered up the spy's counterrevolutionary activities. This incident deserves great attention.

Spy (Jian Zhijun) has now fallen into the net of justice spread by the people and will be severely handled according to law. The persons involved will also be dealt with in the way they deserve.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ATTENDS MARTIAL ART CEREMONY

OW050233 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The closing ceremony for the 1982 national martial art exhibition tournament was held at the Zhejiang provincial stadium on the evening of 27 October. Tie Ying, Wang Jiayang, Li Chaolong, Shang Jingcai and other leading comrades of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the responsible persons of the departments concerned attended the closing ceremony.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG TV RELAY STATIONS -- The Zhejiang provincial broadcasting affairs bureau held a meeting in Ningbo Municipality from 12 to 19 October to discuss the management and planning of the province's low-power TV relay stations. The province has high- and medium-power backbone TV relay stations of more than 1 KW using VHF channels 1 to 12, and has more than 300 TV relay stations of less than 50 watts. Fifty percent of Zhejiang's population can now watch the Zhejiang TV station's programs with good reception; 30 percent can watch the central TV station's programs with good reception. The meeting summed up and exchanged experience in the planning, construction and management of the province's low-power TV relay stations in the past 10 years. It also unified standards and requirements in TV planning and conducted a study on the TV planning work in the province. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Nov 82 OW]

GUANGDONG VICE GOVERNOR MEETS HONG KONG GROUP

HK050420 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Guangdong Provincial Vice Governor Zeng Dingshi Meets Hong Kong Trade Development Council Delegation -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 4 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guangdong Provincial Vice Governor Zeng Dingshi tonight met with a delegation from the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (TDC) led by Y.K. Kan at Dongfang Guesthouse. Zeng Dingshi told the delegation: The industrial and agricultural situation in Guangdong this year has been gratifying; we have reaped a bumper agricultural harvest; both grain output and sugarcane output have topped their highest levels in history; and our total industrial output value has increased by about 8 percent compared with last year. These are foundations for developing trade cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong and between Guangdong and Macao. From now on we must further promote our bilateral friendly cooperation.

On the evening of that very day, the Guangdong branch of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade gave a welcome banquet in honor of the delegation.

The Hong Kong TDC delegation arrived in Guangzhou today after concluding its visit to Beijing and Shanghai. Tomorrow the parties concerned in Guangdong Province will exchange views on Guangdong-Hong Kong and Guangdong-Macao trade relations with Y.K. Kan and his entourage.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI AT ECONOMIC CRIME MEETING

HK280414 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee convened a provincial conference on hitting at serious economic crime in Guangzhou from 20 to 26 October. The conference demanded: Guided by the 12th party congress spirit, we must strengthen leadership, guard against relaxation, make still greater efforts, advance from victory to victory, firmly and consciously launch a sustained struggle to hit at serious economic crime and strive for still greater victories.

The 80 participants included responsible comrades of prefectural and municipal CPC committees and discipline inspection committees, together with a number of responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government organs. Li Jianzhen and Kou Qingyan, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government, attended the meeting. Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi made a speech. Comrade Kou Qingyan delivered a summation.

On the basis of analyzing the situation, affirming the achievements and summing up experiences, the meeting studied and arranged measures for further launching the struggle this winter and next spring in accordance with the 12th party congress spirit.

1. The party committees at all levels must seriously study and resolutely implement the 12th party congress spirit, further understand the great importance of launching this struggle and unswervingly carry out the struggle to the end.
2. We must further strengthen leadership over this struggle.
3. We must continue to concentrate forces to investigate and handle major and important cases.

4. We must get a good grasp of handling cases, education and rectification and closely integrate the fight against economic crime with stepping up ideological education, straightening out the enterprises and improving management.

5. We must rectify the party work style in close connection with the struggle to hit at economic crime.

After affirming the initial successes of the province in launching this struggle in the past 9 months, Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out in his speech: The future tasks remain very arduous and we must by no means relax. We must firmly and consciously unfold this struggle in a sustained way and get a thoroughly good grasp of it.

GUANGDONG CPC MEETING ON ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

HK290355 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Wang Quanguo delivered a report entitled "On the Question of Promoting an All-Round Upsurge in the Socialist Economy" at a report meeting on studying the 12th party congress documents held by the provincial CPC committee on 28 October. In his report Comrade Wang Quanguo focussed on the main points of the road for socialist economic construction with Chinese characteristics.

In brief, these points are as follows: 1) The work focus of the party and state must be firmly centered on economic construction; 2) In economic construction it is essential to proceed from the national condition, act according to our capabilities, work hard and accomplish the goal of socialist modernization by phases and stages; 3) In ownership system, institute the coexistence of various economic forms, taking state-owned economy as the dominant factor, all-people and collective ownership as the basis and a certain degree of individual economy as supplementary; 4) Make all-round arrangements for production, construction and the people's livelihood in accordance with the principle of feeding the people and carrying out construction; 5) Correctly handle the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in accordance with China's characteristics and establish an economic structure in which the two main production categories develop in a coordinated way; 6) Carry out measured technical reforms aiming at key points, bring into full play the role of the existing enterprises, and embark on a new road of developing production by mainly using internal factors; 7) Actively and steadily improve the economic management system and set up a highly efficient system suited to the national condition that can fully mobilize the initiative of all sectors; 8) Practice the policy of opening up to the world on the basis of upholding self-reliance, and expand external economic and technical exchanges in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit; 9) Great importance must be attached to education, science and technology; 10) To carry out unified planning with due consideration for all concerned and fully mobilize the initiative of all sectors is the most important way to promote an all-round upsurge of socialist economy; 11) Practicing planned parenthood is a basic national strategy.

In his report Comrade Wang Quanguo also demanded that leaders at all levels further study the 12th party congress documents and lead the masses to work with redoubled confidence in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

GUANGXI COMMENDS PLA ADVANCED BORDER UNITS

HK050205 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0953 GMT 4 Nov 82

["Guangxi Commends PLA Frontier Units' Advanced Units, Fighters and Militiamen" --
ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 4 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Guangxi Military District recently held a meeting to commend a number of units, fighters and militiamen who have performed brilliant exploits in promoting border defense, resisting the enemy and promoting frontier construction.

Since 1979, when China was forced to carry out a self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam, Guangxi's border counties and municipalities including Fangcheng, Ningming, Pingxian, Longzhou, Daxing and Napo, which border on Vietnam, have been under constant harassing attacks by Vietnamese troops. According to statistics completed by the Guangxi Military District, the Guangxi PLA border units and militiamen have beaten off more than 270 Vietnamese Army incursions and harassing attacks, both large and small, over the past 3 years. In March this year, when Fishing Boat 1813 and Fishing Boat 1811 of Dijiao Commune, Beihai Municipality, were catching fish in the sea, they were suddenly attacked from three sides by 14 boats of the Vietnamese secret service. While covering the evacuation of Fishing Boat 1811, militiamen on board Fishing Boat 1812 did all they could to launch a counterattack, and concentrated their firepower on counterattacking the enemy's commanding boat. After 13 minutes of fierce fighting, the enemy's commanding boat fled in panic. They also overcome the enemy boats' frontal interception and flank attack and returned victorious to their base. Over the past 3 years, militiamen of Longbang Commune in Jingxi County have beaten off 17 armed harassing attacks by Vietnamese troops. The commune has increased grain output every year with output in 1981 increasing by 2.68 million jin compared with 1980. Grain output during the first half of this year increased by 170,000 jin compared with the same period last year.

During the meeting to give commendations, responsible persons of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, the regional people's government, the regional people's congress and the Guangxi Military District awarded commendatory banners, certificates of merit and prizes to 32 advanced units and 16 cadres, fighters and militiamen under the PLA frontier units.

WUHAN PLA COMMAND CARRIES OUT MANEUVERS IN HENAN

HK030925 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Summary] On 31 October a certain unit of the Wuhan PLA command carried out maneuvers in a certain place in west Henan.

"Leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units and the Henan Provincial CPC Committee Zhang Caiqian, Yan Zheng, Liu Jie, (Wu Ruishan), Li Guangjun, (Wang Zhan), (Jiang Wannian), Zheng Zhishi and (Ye Jiaoxia) and responsible comrades of the leading organs of Wuhan PLA units and concerned departments of Henan Province, (Jiang Hanzhang), (Wang Chengmin), (Zhang Shicheng), (Zhang Zhukun) and (Li Shutian) watched the maneuvers. Also present were comrades of the Wuhan PLA conference of military training and local party, political and military leaders."

The present maneuvers are carried out under the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. The unit undertaking the maneuvers was a unit that achieved meritorious military service. There were also other technical branches, such as artillery, engineer, antichemical corps and airborne units and other units of the air force. The present maneuvers use modern modes of operations to deal with aggressive enemies. There was ample preparation, resolute command and good organization throughout the maneuvers. The armed services participating in the maneuvers closely coordinated and engaged in a fierce battle with tactics of great mobility and fast speed. There was close coordination among the armed services participating in the maneuvers, and they employed the battle tactics of rapid mobility and speed.

The maneuvers fully manifested the characteristics of modern war and indicated that the People's Army is a mighty armed force that is well trained, capable of fighting tough battles and fully dependable.

"At the end of the maneuver, the commander in chief, Comrade Kong Jianli, expressed his feelings: The present maneuvers have been carried out under the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and with the support of the party committees of various levels. The party has set high demands on the building of our army. In order to strengthen the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of our troops and create a new situation in the military field, we carried out the present joint army and air force maneuvers. Although they were large-scale maneuvers that set high demands and had a great deal of variety to them, everyone acted boldly. The commanders and fighters adhered to the guiding principle of Mao Zedong's military thought, conscientiously studying and comprehending the strategic principles and operational policy of the Central Military Commission. With the close cooperation of the various armed services, we achieved the expected results.

"Through these maneuvers, we gained experience in commanding and organizing attack in mobile warfare, military tactics, strike capability, tactical disposition, coordination of movements, political work and rear services. With our weak points in mind, we must conscientiously sum up experiences and strictly demand and train ourselves so that we can enhance the military quality of our commanders and fighters and create a new situation in the field of military construction."

HENAN'S LIU JIE ATTENDS MILITARY PARADE

HK040257 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Summary] A certain unit of the Wuhan PLA units held a grand parade and march-past at a place in western Henan on 2 November, after successfully completing its military exercise. (Zhang Wannian), commander of the unit, reported to responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units and Henan Provincial CPC Committee Zhang Caiqian, Liu Jie and Yan Zheng that the parade was ready for inspection. The inspection then followed.

Comrade Zhang Caiqian made a speech. "On behalf of the CPC committee, leading comrades and the organs of the Wuhan PLA units, he extended warm congratulations to all commanders and fighters of the army and air force who had taken part in the exercise. He also sincerely thanked the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the local government, which had provided great support for the exercise."

Comrade Liu Jie then spoke. He congratulated the unit on the success of its exercise and praised the qualities of the PLA.

A grand march-past followed the parade. Taking part were infantry, paratroopers, engineering troops and antichemical warfare troops. They were followed by artillery, tanks and armored cars.

Also attending the parade were leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units Wu Ruishan, Li Guangjun, (Wang Zhan), and Zheng Zhishi; responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units leading organs Jiang Hanzhang, (Wang Cheetgin), (Zhang Shicheng) and (Zhang Shukun); leading comrades of Henan Military District Shang Tan and Hu Shangli; and responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Henan. Participants in the Wuhan PLA units' conference on training, and local party, government and army leaders also watched the parade and march-past.

HENAN'S LIU JIE SPEAKS AT CADRE STUDY COURSE

HK031216 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] In implementing the spirit of the 12th congress, we should continuously heighten our cadres' revolutionary consciousness and steadfastness and bring them into political and ideological unity with the CPC Central Committee. This was put forward by Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee in his recent speech at the closing ceremony of the first provincial study class of leading cadres at and above the level of county CPC committee secretary.

The Henan Provincial CPC Committee places very much stress on leading cadres taking the lead in studying the 12th party congress documents when it organizes the study of the documents. During the past 2 months, a total of 170,000 party member cadres, including provincial, prefectural and county leading cadres, have joined the various levels of the 12th party congress document study classes.

Comrade Liu Jie said that by unity with the CPC Central Committee, we mean, first of all, ideological unity. In order to achieve this, we should strive to heighten our consciousness in implementing the party's principles and policies. The other is political unity. This means that we should adhere to the four basic principles, oppose the interference of leftism and rightism and heighten our steadfastness in implementing the party's principles and policies.

He said that in our study we should not only see the favorable and satisfactory aspects of the situation, but also carefully consider and find, in light of the spirit of the 12th party congress, the major problems in the areas and departments in which we are working and the key to the creation of the new situation. If we grasp the key problems and make breakthroughs in them, we will be able to achieve surprisingly good results. In this study class, people realized the progress Henan has made in all fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and also saw that there are the vestiges of leftism in many fields and that many old conventions have not been broken. In studying the quadrupling task, some comrades failed to see the great potential that we can tap through developing science and technology or failed to pay sufficient attention to exploiting and developing our personnel resources. Having made a meticulous calculation, the leading comrades of some county committees have found that even the realization of the quadrupling target cannot raise the living standard in their counties to the level of being well-off because of the extremely low living standard at present. This has put before us a problem that objective reality compels us to explore and look for new fields of production and find new ways to develop production. This requires our leading cadres to further emancipate their minds so as to have a wider and loftier field of vision. Thus, they will be bold to reform and bold to blaze new trails and to break away from the fetters of the out-of-date patterns and conventions. The comrades on all fronts should eagerly seek the great new measures, like the establishment of the responsibility system in our rural areas.

Comrade Liu Jie said that the satisfactory reorganization of our leading groups is the most important organizational guarantee for the creation of a new situation. In selecting and promoting fine middle-aged and young cadres, our party committees at all levels should resolutely implement the significant guiding idea that was put forward by Comrade Chen Yun.

GUIZHOU DISCIPLINE INSPECTION LEADERS MEET

HK290702 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to our own reporter, a 7-day provincial meeting of secretaries of committees for discipline inspection at the prefectural and municipal levels held by the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee ended today.

Through this meeting, the participating comrades got a clear understanding of the situation, further defined tasks, inspired enthusiasm and heightened their confidence in checking unhealthy tendencies. More than 60 people attended the meeting, including secretaries of committees for discipline inspection at the prefectural and municipal levels and responsible persons of discipline inspection groups under provincial departments, offices and committees. Attending and speaking at the meeting were Chen Xinggeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the Committee for Discipline Inspection under the provincial CPC committee; and Luo Ying, executive secretary of the provincial committee for discipline inspection. According to our own reporter, in his speech delivered on 25 October at the provincial meeting of secretaries of committees for discipline inspection at the prefectural and municipal levels, Chen Xinggeng, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the committee for discipline inspection under the provincial CPC committee, discussed ways to achieve a truer party spirit. He stressed the necessity of proceeding from the following four aspects to enforce party discipline and enable our party spirit to take a great turn for the better.

1. Discipline inspection departments at all levels must take the initiative in cooperating with departments concerned to organize party members to study the documents of the 12th national party congress and the new constitution. They must strengthen the building of party spirit among party members and enable every party member to strive to become a qualified party member.
2. We must pay close attention to investigating and handling some glaring cases involving people who were in charge of recruiting workers, assigning work and transferring people from agricultural posts to industrial posts but took advantage of their position and power to hand out jobs to their relatives, sons and daughters, to take bribes, to practice favoritism or to commit irregularities.
3. We must resolutely check unhealthy trends regarding housing construction and the allotment of dwellings. We must seriously handle those people who are indifferent to the weal and woe of the masses, show no consideration for the party's influence, abuse their power, wantonly grab state and collective property, employ public land and manpower to build their private dwellings, practice fraud, deceive their superiors and delude their subordinates, and grab more than their share or forcibly occupy dwellings during the allotment of dwellings.
4. We must promptly investigate and handle cases involving people who violate financial and economic discipline, irresponsibly grant bonuses, make false reports on goods in stock and spend public funds on giving dinners or sending gifts in order to curry favor. We must also promptly handle other violations of the law and breaches of discipline.

According to our reporter, in his speech delivered on 25 October at the provincial meeting of secretaries of committees for discipline inspection at the prefectural and municipal levels, Chen Zinggeng noted: Discipline inspection departments at all levels must conscientiously study the documents of the 12th national party congress and the gist of the relevant instructions issued by the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. We must inspire enthusiasm, heighten our confidence and continue to deepen the struggle to hit hard at serious economic crimes.

Chen Xinggeng said: This year, the development of our province's struggle to hit hard at serious economic crimes has been healthy and normal. Through this struggle, we have hit hard at a group of economic criminals engaged in graft and embezzlement, in offering and accepting bribes, in speculation and profiteering and in swindling activities; have saved a group of cadres who made serious mistakes in the economic field; and have enabled vast numbers of cadres and the broad masses of the people to receive a practical education in the struggle against corrosive influences. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that a slack mood has emerged in some areas and departments. Therefore, party committees and committees for discipline inspection must do well in carrying out the following three tasks:

1. We must conscientiously study the documents of the 12th national party congress and the gist of the relevant instructions issued by the central authorities, further deepen our understanding and inspire enthusiasm and unswervingly carry through to the end the struggle to hit hard at serious economic crimes.
2. We must concentrate our forces on promoting work in investigating, verifying and winding up serious and key cases.
3. We must strictly implement the party's policies and strike surely, accurately and relentlessly at criminals.

SICHUAN LEADERS ATTEND COMMENDATION CEREMONY

HK290222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Summary] The provincial government and the Chengdu PLA units held a rally on 28 October to award titles of "models in cherishing the people" to the martyrs (Chen Taijiang) and (Deng Yihe) and "model in supporting the government" to (Wen Bangwen), who acted with great heroism when helping each other in a methane poisoning incident in Luzhou Municipality. The rally called on the army and people of the whole province to learn from them as practical action in building socialist spiritual civilization.

"Present at the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC, Chengdu Municipal CPC Committee and people's government Tan Qilong, Lu Dadong, Yang Rudai, Tian Bao, Nie Ronggui, Qin Chuanhou, Liu Yunbo, Ji Chunguang, Peng Dixian, Qiao Zhimin, Guan Xuesi, (Bai Yan), Li Xiangshan and Hu Maozhou. Also present were Chengdu PLA units Commander Wang Chenghan, Deputy Commanders Chen Mingyi, Yuan Shouqing and Zhang Zhili, Deputy Political Commissar Niu Ji, and Chief of Staff (Yang Zengtong)."

Commander Wang Chenghan read out the order of the Chengdu PLA units CPC Committee awarding the titles "models in cherishing the people" to (Chen Taijiang) and (Deng Yihe). Provincial CPC committee Second Secretary and Governor Lu Dadong read out the provincial government's order awarding the title "model in supporting the army" to (Wen Bangwen).

BANQEN ERDINI ARRIVES IN ABA PREFECTURE, SICHUAN

HK220339 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Summary] Having concluded his visit to Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Banqen Erdini, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived in Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan, on 21 October. Liu Haiquan, vice governor; (Li Zhanlin), deputy director of the provincial CPC committee united front department; Zhaxi Zeren, chairman of the provincial nationalities committee; (A Deng), first secretary of the Aba Prefectural CPC Committee; (Ze Rong), chairman of the prefectural people's congress standing committee; (Dan Deng), secretary of the prefectural CPC committee; and other responsible comrades met him in (Chonger) Commune in Ruoergai County.

Liu Haiquan said to Banqen Erdini: "You have come to inspect our province just when we are implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress. This is a stimulus for work in the province's minority-nationality areas. I hope that you will give valuable opinions on work in the province during your inspection."

Banqen Erdini said to a Sichuan radio reporter: "My aim in making this visit is to promote further harmony in party, masses and cadre-masses relations, mobilize enthusiasm in all quarters, and stimulate the people of all nationalities to do still better in building the four modernizations under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit."

During his visit Banqen will visit Ruoergai, Hongyuan, Aba, Maerkang and Maowen Counties.

SICHUAN PLA MEETING VIEWS SLACK DOCUMENT STUDY

HK220359 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Sichuan Military District held a telephone conference on the evening of 21 October, which demanded that all units and militia overcome slack tendencies, study the 12th party congress documents in greater depth and contribute to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction.

Song Kaiyuan, political commissar of the military district, spoke on behalf of the military district CPC committee. He said: In the previous stage the units and militia in the military district did well in studying the 12th party congress documents. The party committees at all levels grasped this work promptly and effectively. However, slack tendencies have also appeared among the PLA units and militia. They say that as they have read and discussed the documents, there is not much study left to be done.

Comrade Song Kaiyuan said: Slack tendencies affect the in-depth study of the 12th party congress documents. In order to overcome these tendencies, we must first enhance people's understanding of the importance of the 12th party congress. Second, we must correctly handle the relationship between studying the documents and the current tasks of recruitment, training, retirement and so on and truly place study in the primary position.

Comrade Song Kaiyuan said: In order to study the 12th party congress documents in depth, the party committees at all levels must check on the situation in study in the previous stage. Leaders at all levels must go down to the grassroots and help the cadres, fighters and militia to study the 12th party congress documents, personally give guidance lessons and answer the questions raised.

Study must be carried out in close connection with people's actual state of mind, with the emphasis on solving problems of confidence. By linking study to the tremendous changes in their own area and unit since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, people should strengthen their confidence, brace their spirits and strive to fulfill the combat tasks put forward by the 12th party congress.

YIN FATANG VISITS XIZANG MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS

HK040703 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Summary] Recently, when Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, went to northern Xizang to convey the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, he made a special trip to the Nagqu middle school to visit the teachers who came from Liaoning Province to help Xizang develop education. He requested that the prefectoral leaders show concern for the teachers work and daily life and help them solve their difficulties. He also urged the teachers to report their difficulties to the leaders so that they could be solved with the latter's help.

"Comrade Yin Fatang encouraged the teachers to make new contributions to education in Xizang. He said that one of the strategic stresses of economic development formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress is education and science. Since the cultural and educational level in Xizang is rather low, it needs support from various parts of the country. Now Liaoning and some other provinces and cities have sent a number of teachers to Xizang to help this region. They are all working in the northern part of Xizang, where conditions are very hard. We must learn from their spirit. We are very grateful for the support of Liaoning and other provinces and cities. We must do a good job in developing cultural and educational work in Xizang and fight to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization."

XIZANG POSTPONES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK300601 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Summary from poor reception] The 15th meeting of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 28 October. Present were committee Vice Chairman Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, and Duojiecaidan, and Secretary General Namgyal, together with 20 standing committee members. Over 50 persons attended as observers. The meeting adopted a resolution on postponing the first session of the fourth regional people's congress and discussed and adopted a resolution on delaying elections in communes, Xiang and townships in the region.

Regional CPC committee first secretary Yin Fatang spoke at the meeting. He said: "The work of the people's congresses becomes more important in the wake of the continuous development of socialist construction. I hope that the party committees at all levels will attach importance to the work of the congresses and also strengthen leadership over it. However, party leadership cannot take the place of people's congress work. Legislation is an important task of the regional people's congress. There is a difference between laws and policies and we cannot replace the law with party policy. We must let the people's congress standing committees at all levels fully play their role and local state power organs."

The resolution on postponing the first session of the fourth regional people's congress said: The term of office of the third regional people's congress expired last November and a session should be held this year. However, as the region covers a vast area and communications are poor, it is not easy to complete the preparatory work for convening a people's congress. The meeting therefore decided that the first session of the fourth regional people's congress will be postponed until April 1983. The municipalities and counties should make preparations for this session.

The resolution on delaying elections in communes, Xiang and townships in Xizang said that elections in these units will be delayed until the end of 1983.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG AT BUDDHIST CONGRESS

HK030612 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] After 10 days in session, the 4th congress of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China closed in Lhasa on 31 October. Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice president of the Buddhist Association of China and honorary president of the Xizang branch of the association; Jampel Tinley, president of the Xizang branch of the association; Sheggen Losang Gyancan, (Shejikansu Lunzhutankai), Samding Doje Pamo (female), Tudun Tangba and (Duojizha Jiangbailuosang), vice presidents of the branch; members of the branch's council; members of the branch's standing council and other delegates to the congress; 155 persons in all, attended the congress.

Yin Fatang, Zhang Xiangming, Yang Dongsheng, Jipu Pingouo Cideng, Zheng Ying and other responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee, the regional people's congress, the regional people's government, the regional CPPCC and the united front work department of the regional CPC committee attended the closing meeting.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, spoke at the meeting. He extended to the congress the regional party committee's warm congratulations on its success. After making an overall review of and giving an overall account of the experiences and lessons of the region in implementing the policy related to freedom of religious belief, he said that the Buddhist association should help the party and the government in propagating and implementing the party's religious policy, act as a bridge between the party and the masses of religious believers, help the broad masses of religious believers and the persons in religious circles to continuously heighten their patriotic and socialist consciousness, organize religious activities, satisfactorily handle the relationships between religious activities and the work in other fields and thus make more and greater contributions in building a new united, rich and civilized Xizang.

During the congress, the delegates freely expressed their views and their satisfaction at the results of the work which the Buddhist circle has done over the past 19 years in helping the government to implement its religious policies and put forth many ideas and suggestions on the major issues in the Buddhist association's future work.

The congress examined and approved the work report and the constitution of the 3d standing council of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China. It elected a new council and leaders of the branch and approved the resolution of this congress.

(Bizhu Jiangbaigesang), vice president of the Xizang branch of the Buddhist Association of China, gave a closing speech. He hoped that when the delegates returned home they would conscientiously help the people's governments and relevant departments at all levels in the overall and correct implementation of the party's religious policy.

After the congress closed, Yin Fatang, Zhang Xiangming, Yang Dongsheng, Jipu Pingcuo Cideng, Zheng Ying and other regional CPC and government leading comrades received and took pictures with all the congress delegates.

The congress elected Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai as honorary president of the Xizang branch; Jampel Tinley as president; Sheggen Losang Gyancan, (Shejikansu Lunzhutankai), Samding Doje Pamo (female), Tudun Tangba, (Duojizha Jiangbailuosang); (Bizhu Jiangbaigesang), (Rezhen Danshengjinmei), (Tiemolin Sanjinqilie), (Dazha Dandengelie), (Jibagansu Lozangmenlong), (Lunding Gawa), (Dajia Duojizhandong) and (Gansu Pudeng Gijijianzhan) as vice presidents and (Tiemolin Sanjinqilie) as concurrent secretary general.

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG INSPECTS NEW STOVES

HK230333 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Summary] The science and technical committee, economics committee and finance office of Wenshan Autonomous Prefecture recently organized a meeting to assess new-style stoves in Qiubei County, to popularize the new stoves and save energy. An assistant engineer in this county has successfully trial-produced various new stoves in recent years suited for use in offices, organizations and people's homes. The heat efficiency of many of these stoves is good.

Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng viewed these stoves in the county and called for their vigorous popularization so as to save energy.

KUNMING COURT SENTENCES LIN, JIANG FOLLOWERS

HK310202 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] In accordance with Article 117 of the law of criminal procedure, the criminal court of the Kunming Municipal Intermediate People's Court publicly tried Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong, (Hu Yanguan) and (Tu Xiaolei), criminal followers of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in Yunnan, from 18 to 29 April and issued its judgment on the latter date. The renegade Huang Zhaoqi was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment and 4 years deprivation of political rights. The renegade Liu Yinnong was sentenced to 17 years imprisonment and 4 years deprivation of political rights. The renegade (Hu Yanguan) was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of political rights. The renegade (Tu Xiaolei) was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of political rights.

In June and July, the Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefectural Intermediate People's Court and the Wenshan Zhuang-Miao Autonomous Prefectural Intermediate People's Court respectively tried and sentenced two other criminals of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in Yunnan, (Liu Guangxin) and (He Lukuan). The renegade (Liu Guangxin) was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of political rights. The renegade (He Lukuan) was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment and 3 years deprivation of political rights.

KUNMING PLA URGES COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY EDUCATION

OW260359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1405 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Kunming, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- Following the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, the just-concluded Kunming PLA units' congress of advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization has studied further measures for building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at the core. Comrades attending the congress all held that they should integrate revolutionary ideals with their respective specific jobs to still better accomplish the glorious task of defending the border.

The Kunming PLA units' congress of advanced units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization was held in Kunming from 12 to 19 October. Liu Zhijian, political commissar of Kunming PLA units, made a report entitled "Hold High the Banner of Communism and Devote Our Lives to Communism" and Zhang Zhixiu, commander of Kunming PLA units, made a report entitled "Conscientiously Study the Guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and Strive to Create a New Situation in Army Building."

YUNNAN RADIO RELATES CASE OF HUANG ZHAOQI

HK310422 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

["Sidelights" by station reporters on the trial of Huang Zhaoqi: "The Punishment of History"]

[Excerpts] People will certainly still remember a letter of proposal written by the young worker Ding Liang in Tiananmen Square in April 1976. He wrote in this letter: Bourgeois careerists and conspirators who depend on empty talk about communism have usurped a portion of party and state power. They will ultimately be swept by the people onto the rubbish heap of history, still wearing this beautiful coat of empty talk. That is precisely what has happened in history. Still wearing this beautiful coat of empty talk, Lin Biao met a violent death in the sand. Still wearing this beautiful coat of empty talk, Jiang Qing was sentenced to death by the Special Court of the Supreme People's Court, with the sentence suspended for 2 years.

Look at Huang Zhaoqi, the criminal follower of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques who was the mastermind of their conspiratorial activities in Yunnan. He, too, still wearing this beautiful coat of empty talk, has been sentenced to 18 years imprisonment by the criminal court of the Kunming Municipal Intermediate People's Court. Justice, the truth and the people are bound to triumph. This is scientific dialectics.

The Kunming Municipal People's Procuratorate charged Huang Zhaoqi with five counts: Taking part in a counterrevolutionary clique; overthrowing the government; counterrevolutionary propaganda; incitation; and plotting an armed rebellion. The core of his crimes was usurping party and state power. Together with Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company, he sang the hackneyed tune "power, power, power is linked to life," went in for counterrevolutionary dirty dealings and committed towering crimes.

In March 1976 Huang Zhaoqi led his factional elements to burst into a meeting of prefec-tural CPC committee secretaries convened by the provincial CPC committee. This is an example of his moves. According to the evidence of his confederate (Zhang Kulin), during this meeting of prefectoral CPC committee secretaries Huang Zhaoqi and company staged a large exercise in seizing power. They openly proposed that the provincial CPC committee must be reorganized and when their scheme failed, they attempted in vain to throw the provincial CPC committee into confusion with the criminal aim of seizing power amid chaos.

What happened was this: A few days before the meeting of prefectoral CPC committee secre-taries convened by the provincial CPC committee, Huang Zhaoqi and (Hu Yanguan), having analyzed one by one the state of the leading cadres of the provincial CPC committee, held a meeting with Liu Yinnong, (Shen Bingzhang), (Zhang Kuilin), (Shi Baojing) and (Tu Xiaolei) to work out a scheme for seizing power and formulate a reactionary guiding prin-ciple of "get close to some, beat some, pull some over, and disturb others" in order to split the provincial CPC committee. They also worked out methods for disrupting the meeting of prefectoral CPC committee secretaries. During this provincial meeting, Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong, Chu Kejia and company openly pulled in backbone factional elements who had been dismissed, transferred or sent down in 1975 to burst into the meeting and conduct sabotage inside and outside it. On the first day of the meeting, (Shen Bingzhang) mounted the rostrum and seized the microphone while (Jin Yidan), (Shi Baojing) and others created an uproar below the rostrum. In this situation, Liu Yinnong, dizzy with success, wildly shouted: This is a fine way of doing things. We must see that the crux of this meeting is the question of the meeting's leadership. We must fight for this point. We must certainly not allow them to go ahead with the meeting according to plan. We must have people coming and going all the time and hold it like a Roman assembly.

These words of Liu Yinnong revealed the criminal aim of Huang Zhaoqi's gang of fierce counterrevolutionaries in sabotaging the meeting of prefectoral CPC committee secretaries and showed how much hatred they had for our party.

During the meeting, Huang Zhaoqi and company conspired to send a telegram to the central authorities under the pretext of "reporting the situation" and placed the blame for the disruption of the meeting on the provincial CPC committee. In the telegram, Huang Zhaoqi used language dripping with hatred to maliciously attack Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

After the meeting, Huang Zhaoqi, (Tu Xiaolei) and others schemed together to form a plan for reorganizing the provincial CPC committee and drew up a list of names. They handed these to a reporter sent to Yunnan by the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. They attempted in vain to accomplish their conspiracy to usurp the provincial CPC committee leadership.

Disrupting the meeting of prefectoral CPC committee secretaries and attempting in vain to seize power from the provincial CPC committee was just a small part of the crimes committed by Huang Zhaoqi. The trial proceedings showed that Huang Zhaoqi committed all kinds of crimes in that stormy year.

In June 1976 Huang Zhaoqi incited (Tu Xiaolei), (Liu Hao) and others to write reactionary documents such as "Yunnan Is at the Key Moment of Life and Death, Beware of the Genuine Zhao Yongfu, Seize Military Power" and "The Shocking May Mutiny," in which they slandered responsible comrades of Yunnan Military District Zhang Lixiong and Zhu Jiabi as closely cooperating with the three-point plan of the Chiang bandits and special agents.

In January 1968 Huang Zhaoqi presided over drawing up a report which slandered Chen Kang, Zhao Jianmin, Zhang Lixiong, Li Ming, Ding Rongchang, Zhu Jiabi, Xiong Kui, Wang Fei, He Deqing and (Xu Zhifen), responsible persons of the Kunming PLA units and the provincial CPC committee as bourgeois careerists, Trotskyites of the underground party, special enemy agents, alien class elements and degenerates. As a result these comrades were unjustifiably under a cloud for many years and were seriously tortured.

From January to June 1968 Huang Zhaoqi presided over the concocting of a so-called "Report on the State of the Cadres," which slandered provincial CPC committee secretaries and standing committee members and a large number of leading cadres in the departments and bureaus as renegades, special agents and diehard capitalist-roaders. The report named 147 people to be struck down and further screened. As a result, the responsible persons concerned of the provincial CPC committee tragically suffered oblivion and torture for many years.

From the beginning of 1967 to January 1969, Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong and company, together with Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi, leading criminals of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, fabricated a shocking so-called "case of the special agent Zhao Jianmin," which had ramifications throughout the whole province. This was one of the most serious crimes committed by Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong and company.

At the beginning of 1967 Zhao Jianmin, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Secretariat and an alternate member of the eighth Central Committee was in Beijing talking to Kang Sheng, who asked him his view of the Great Cultural Revolution. Zhao Jianmin demanded that the Central Committee convene the ninth party congress, or a meeting similar to the 1962 gathering of 7,000, as quickly as possible to discuss the issues of the Great Cultural Revolution. This was completely proper. But Kang Sheng secretly pinned on him the charges of opposing Chairman Mao, being hostile to the Great Cultural Revolution and having long been in cahoots with Liu Shaoqi. He also secretly instructed Huang Zhaoqi and others to persecute Comrade Zhao Jianmin. Huang Zhaoqi and company sent a continuous stream of fabricated and slanderous volumes of so-called "material" on Zhao Jianmin to Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi.

On 21 January 1968, in the Beijing (Jingji) Guesthouse, Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi slandered Comrade Zhao Jianmin as a renegade carrying out the plans of the Yunnan special agents group. The source of this charge was the slanderous materials provided by Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong, (An Jixiang) and company.

After the establishment of the Yunnan and Kunming revolutionary committees, Huang Zhaoqi, Liu Yinnong and company schemed together and prepared a document entitled "Drawing the Demarcation Lines and Taking One's Position in the Ranks," which focussed on dismissing what they called "Zhao Jianmin and his ilk." This caused a vast calamity throughout the province. In this calamity, over 1.38 million cadres and masses were persecuted throughout the province. Of these, 17,000 were beaten or wounded to death and 61,000 were crippled by beatings, of which 15,000 false and trumped-up cases were concocted.

From 1974 to 1976, Huang Zhaoqi wrote five letters to Jiang Qing, Wang Hongwen and Yao Wengyuan and twice sent people to make contact with them at the point they had established in Qinghua University to hand over materials slandering leading cadres of the provincial CPC committee and take instructions from them. Conveying Jiang Qing's instructions, Wu Weiyi, a henchman of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, said: You comrades from Yunnan (meaning Huang Zhaoqi and company) have very strong sense of struggle. You have supported us and the whole country.

He also said: After this movement, it will not be a question of patching things up and practicing reformism; a qualitative change and a flying leap must take place in the leadership groups at all levels, from the center down to the localities. He further said: Power seizures are not outdated. You must closely observe the capitalist-roaders. Huang Zhaoqi used this to create counterrevolutionary public opinion in a big way, maliciously slandering the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee as a nest of poisonous snakes and wild beasts. He incited beating the home-going legion and carrying out a second power seizure.

After the party Central Committee had smashed the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, Huang Zhaoqi summoned Liu Yinnong and others to plot an armed rebellion. Huang Zhaoqi maliciously attacked the Central Committee's smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique as a rightist coup and a revisionist restoration. He and Liu Yinnong and others plotted to launch an armed rebellion and to go to the mountains to fight guerrilla warfare. They plotted to seize radio stations and issue a so-called "letter to the people of the whole country," in a vain attempt to put up a last-ditch struggle.

Huang Zhaoqi admitted his serious crimes in the court. He showed a certain degree of regret for them. In accordance with the facts of his crimes and his attitude in admitting them, the court awarded him the proper punishment.

YUNNAN PARTY PLENARY SESSION OPENS 4 NOV

HK050303 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Fifth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee solemnly opened in Kunming on 4 November. Attending the session are 69 members and 18 alternate members of the provincial CPC committee, secretaries of all prefectoral, municipal and county CPC committees, responsible party-member cadres of the provincial people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC and the principal responsible comrades of party committees and groups of the provincial organs, popular organizations and institutes of higher education, totalling 355 people.

Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng presided at the opening ceremony. He pointed out: The task of this enlarged plenary session is to study and implement the 12th party congress spirit and, in accordance with the great goal and the principles and policies stipulated by the 12th party congress and in connection with Yunnan reality, sum up experiences, study and formulate new construction guidelines for the province, make arrangements for the work tasks of 1983 and mobilize and organize the people of all nationalities in the province to create a new situation in socialist modernization.

Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Minghui then delivered a report conveying the spirit of the 12th party congress. The report was in six parts: 1) The proceedings at the congress; 2) The 12th party congress was the most important since the 7th party congress; 3) The correct program for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization; 4) The correct program for party building in the new period; 5) Carrying out cooperation between new and old and replacement of old by new in the party's highest leadership stratum; 6) Strive to achieve the three fundamental turns for the better.

Comrade Liu Minghui also conveyed the spirit of the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and the 1st plenary sessions of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK040344 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Summary] The 17th meeting of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 28 October after 4 days in session. During the meeting Zhang Shuguang, executive secretary of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed the spirit of the 12th party congress documents in light of his own study experiences. In their discussion, the committee members unanimously held: "To study and appreciate the spirit of the 12th party congress documents, it is essential to break through the serious bindings of leftist ideology, otherwise it is impossible to truly appreciate and implement the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee or the spirit of the 12th party congress documents. Hence, while studying and implementing the 12th party congress documents, we must restudy the important documents issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and overcome the influence of leftist ideology in connection with Hebei realities, so as to lay a sound ideological foundation for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization."

Huang Hua, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered an explanation of the committee's resolution on extending the term of the fifth provincial people's congress. The meeting passed the resolution. "The meeting decided that the term of the fifth provincial people's congress will be extended and that the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress will be convened in March 1983."

Executive Vice Governor Li Feng gave a report on handling the bills submitted by the third and fourth sessions of the fifth provincial people's congress. Ma Yaozhang, vice chairman of the provincial finance committee, delivered a report on implementing the State Council's decision on improving the circulation of industrial goods in the rural areas. Zhou Jifa, vice chairman of the provincial capital construction committee and director of the urban construction bureau, gave an explanation of the provincial regulations on urban construction.

The participants noted a number of problems in commercial work. They pointed out: "At present there are many problems in commerce. Some units display a very bad work style in handling this work. There are big stockpiles of commodities in the urban areas while the peasants encounter difficulties in selling agricultural and sideline products. Commodity quality is poor and there is little variety. In particular, there is a shortage of commodities suited for use by old people. There are too few sales points. The service attitude of certain commercial staff is bad and so on. These problems must be seriously investigated and studied and measures must be put forward for solving them properly."

The meeting decided to dismiss Xu Jiaxin from his status as deputy to the fifth NPC. It decided to appoint (Liu Gang) director of the provincial public security bureau and to relieve (Wang Wentong) of that post.

The meeting's resolution on extending the term of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress said: "The 5-year term of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress expires on 26 November 1982. In accordance with the PRC constitution and the organic law on local people's congresses and people's governments, the term should expire then. The fifth session of the fifth NPC, which is to be held this month, will adopt a new PRC constitution, and there will be new regulations on the elections, jurisdiction and so on of people's congresses and their standing committees. In view of this, it has been decided that the term of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress will be extended and the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress will be convened in March 1983."

The meeting's resolution on dismissing Xu Jiaxin from his status as deputy to the fifth NPC said: "Xu Jiaxin committed serious mistakes, causing grave consequences, during the Great Cultural Revolution. The cadres and masses strongly object to him.

"He is not fit to serve any longer as a deputy to the NPC. In accordance with Article 28 of the PRC organic law on local people's congresses and governments and Article 40 of the law on elections to the NPC and local people's congresses, and in light of the suggestions of the Seventh Tangshan Municipal People's Congress, it has been decided to dismiss Xu Jiaxin from his status as deputy to the Fifth NPC."

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI SPEAKS AT EDUCATION RALLY

SK280401 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpt] On 26 October Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, made a speech at the regional rally of representatives of three-good students, excellent teachers and student cadres and advanced collectives of universities, secondary schools and teachers colleges.

He said: The kernel of the spiritual civilization is to foster and educate the people with communist ideology, to emulate Lie Feng and to create common practice of three-good students. At present, the practice of emulating Zhang Hua is widespread throughout the nation. The activities are important in the construction of spiritual civilization, through which we conduct communication education among the younger generation.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: Education and science were formulated as a prime strategic task in the new situation at the 12th party congress. This gave immense encouragement to the whole educational front. Comrades on the educational front will certainly live up to the expectation of the party. In line with the educational principles, we should train more qualified personnel with socialist consciousness and professional proficiency in order to realize the task of the party under the new situation. At the same time, we should build schools into important bases of socialist spiritual civilization. In order to fulfill those tasks, the party should take the lead in grasping the working spirit of all teacher cadres, workers and staff members.

Comrade Zhou Hui stressed in his speech: The younger generation should be relied upon to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to realize the strategic objective of the party in the new situation. Young people must have a thorough understanding of the historic task that they are undertaking. He urged students to work with a will to make the country strong and consistently persist in the four fundamental principles to strive for the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Students were also urged to develop real capabilities. They must be long on real ability as well as good ideology. If they are short on real ability, they will accomplish nothing. They will not be able to build China into a powerful, modern socialist state. We should build ourselves up to be strong, talented and ideologically well tutored. The relationship among moral, intellectual and physical education is dialectical. In this regard, metaphysics won't work, but dialectical materialism must be upheld.

NEI MONGGOL PLA LEADERS PUBLICIZE DOCUMENTS

SK030740 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Some 640 leaders and office cadres at all levels of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District went to the PLA units stationed in the border areas and militia companies to publicize and explain the documents of the 12th party congress. To make this activity a success, the party committees and organs at all levels of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District have assigned most of the comrades to participate in the propaganda and document explanation work and left only a few comrades to take charge of routine work.

Cai Ying, commander of the regional military district, before giving document explanations at (Mafang), first held a forum of cadres to learn which knotty problems had arisen in the course of their study, then focused his explanation on these problems.

(Su Da), deputy political commissar of the regional military district, while giving explanations of documents at (Mafang), helped the PLA commanders and fighters to sum up experiences in launching activities on building socialist spiritual civilization. Leading cadres at all levels, while giving explanations to the border guards, also answered some questions raised by commanders and fighters.

NET MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON STUDYING DOCUMENTS

SK021017 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Profoundly Comprehend the Essence of the Guidelines and Documents of the 12th CPC Congress"]

[Text] The documents of the 12th CPC Congress are a powerful ideological weapon to unify the understanding of the people of various nationalities across the region and to make them strive for new victories with one heart and one mind. The regional CPC committee recently urged various localities to carry out the study of the congress documents in depth. This instruction is very important. We should conscientiously carry out the study of the congress documents so as to achieve success in this regard. To make the study develop in depth, to make people not be content with superficial understanding and a smattering of the congress documents, it is necessary to encourage the people to study assiduously and strive to profoundly comprehend and master the essence of the congress documents. To get a profound understanding of the essence of the congress documents, we must first clearly understand the historical background.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his opening speech at the 12th CPC Congress: This congress is the most important one since the 7th CPC Congress and is an important clue for clearly understanding the current situation. Through reviewing and comparing the historical facts of the four CPC congresses since the 7th CPC Congress, we can clearly see the great immediate significance and profound historic significance of the 12th CPC Congress. Like the 7th CPC Congress, which had spelled out the laws of democratic revolution, the 12th CPC Congress has summed up the basic experiences and laws of socialist construction over the past 30 years or so. The 12th CPC Congress will certainly lead socialist modernization to a success. A strong socialist country imbued with Chinese characteristics will certainly stand upright in the East. With such an understanding, our confidence will become more steadfast and our strength will become inexhaustible.

To get a profound understanding of the essence of the congress documents, we must thoroughly study the important theoretical issues expounded in the congress documents. The congress documents are the result of combining Marxism and Leninism with China's specific practices and are important development of Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions. The documents are a great issue of both practice and theory for our country's present socialist construction. Only by thoroughly understanding the theory can we apply it to our practice and prevent ourselves from following past behavior blindly.

To master the essence of the congress documents, we should conscientiously study the Marxist stand, standpoint and methods expounded in the congress documents and implement the congress documents in line with the reality of each locality and unit. Some comrades in our region regarded the preceding period, in which the state instituted the responsibility systems of fixing output quotas base on households and contracting work tasks to individual households, as a retrogression. The reason why they have had such a wrong idea is they have failed to comprehend the Marxist stand, standpoint and method. While thoroughly studying the congress documents, we should sum up experiences, enhance our spirit and make proper ideological preparations for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

NEI MONGGOL DEALS WITH CORRUPT BUREAUCRACY

SK020734 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpt] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO, the Ulanqab League CPC Committee has seriously dealt with the three big cases in Xinghe County and the leading body of the county CPC committee. The regional CPC committee recently circulated a notice on the incidents in Xinghe County, calling on party organizations at all levels to take the incidents as a warning, examine themselves against the incidents in light of their actual conditions and struggle against unhealthy tendencies and corrupt practices of all descriptions with the greatest determination.

From late April 1981 to early February 1982 three big incidents took place one after another in Xinghe County, killing and wounding 22 persons and causing an economic loss of nearly 200,000 yuan.

On 31 April and 1 May 1981 two criminals, seizing the opportunity when there was a holiday and no one on duty, entered the Xinghe County leather factory twice to commit crimes, causing the death of six of the factory's workers, the wounding of 10 workers and the explosion of a production boiler. The county CPC committee, however, failed to make a thorough investigation after the incident took place. Moreover, it designated the factory as an advanced enterprise and authorized the promotion of two flagrantly derelict cadres as director and deputy director of the factory.

On 9 November (Sheng-Dia-Zha-Bu), deputy head of Zinghe County, (Ba Yumin), deputy director of the county government office, and others absented themselves from their posts without leave to attend the wedding of [word indistinct]. At the wedding they quarreled with the guests on the bride's side. (Sheng-Dai-Zha-Bu) drew a pistol and fired warning shots. He killed (Ba) when the pistol went off accidentally. The county CPC committee not only failed to make an investigation into the mistake of carrying a pistol without authorization, but posthumously admitted (Ba) as member of the Chinese Communist Party, set up a bier for him at the courtyard of the county CPC committee and played funeral music for 56 days.

On the night of 2 February 1982, a counterrevolutionary homicide and sabotage case occurred in the (Shiwanzi) Communique in which five persons were killed or wounded by explosions and great economic losses were incurred.

The Ulanqab League CPC Committee pointed out in its investigative report: It is due in great part to the unhealthy work style of the former Xinghe County CPC Committee which forfeited principles and alienated itself from the masses that the three big cases took place in Xinghe county. In personal affairs they violated the party's policy by preferring to assign jobs to people good at dishonest practices, dampening the enthusiasm of cadres of all nationalities. In recruiting workers they abused their offices to conceal recruiting quotas and to arrange jobs for their relatives and friends, straining the relations between cadres and the masses. In housing distribution they took the lead in seeking privileges and when cadres at the section level followed suit, stirred up a craze for seizing houses throughout the county. What is more serious is that they brazenly embezzled the state's housing construction funds and violated the state financial and economic discipline.

The unhealthy work style of the leading body of the Xinghe County CPC Committee and the existence of many serious, corrupt practices for a time checked healthy trends and perverse trends prevailed in the county. Good people were [words indistinct] and bad ones were swollen with arrogance. Many grassroots party organizations were paralysed or semi-paralyzed. Cases of theft and sabotage of state property and public facilities were reported frequently and criminal cases of all kinds took places in the rapid succession. Under these circumstances it is only normal that the three big cases took place in Xinghe County.

With the approval of the regional CPC committee, the Ulanqab League CPC Committee seriously dealt with the former leading body of the Xinghe County CPC Committee. (Zhao Shanbi), former secretary of the county CPC committee, was dismissed from his post and five other leading members of the county CPC committee were instructed to make [word indistinct] self-criticism. Persons directly responsible for the three big cases were also punished by party disciplinary measures and criminal sanctions in accordance with the seriousness of their mistakes. (Sheng-Diz-Zha-Bu), former deputy head of the county, was sentenced to 10 years in prison in accordance with law. These punishments were enthusiastically supported by people of all nationalities in the county.

The regional CPC committee approved and transmitted the report submitted by the Ulanqab League CPC Committee on its dealing with the three big cases and the leading body of the county CPC committee. The committee called on party organizations at all levels to take the problems in Xinghe County as warning and check themselves against these problems in light of the actual conditions in their localities, departments and units.

Problems like those in Xinghe County, once discovered, must be dealt with seriously. Violations of law and discipline and corrupt practices like those in Xinghe County must be checked. Loopholes in the management of weaponry and ammunition like those in Xinghe County must be resolutely plugged.

The regional CPC committee pointed out: The CPC Central Committee has emphasized on more than one occasion that owing to some factors at home and abroad class struggle will still exist on a limited scope for a long time. And under certain circumstances, it might intensify. Therefore, party organizations at all levels must overcome listlessness. Meanwhile, they must truly regard the problem of the party's work style as a matter of life and death for the party in power, consciously and persistently struggle against all kinds of unhealthy tendencies and corrupt practices and rectify the party's work style with the greatest determination to ensure the smooth implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

HU QILI INSPECTS TIANJIN COMMERCIAL CENTERS

SK241052 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpt] From 21 to 23 October Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, inspected our municipality's work in developing collective commercial centers. He relayed the important comments which Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wan Li made recently on the article [wen] "Tianjin Shattered Tedious Fetter and Built 594 Collective Commercial Centers." Accompanying Hu Qili were responsible comrades of the general office of the CPC Central Committee and pertinent departments of the Ministry of Commerce.

On the morning of 22 October, Hu Qili listened to briefings made by leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee and government, including Li Ruinhuan, Tan Shaowen, Hao Tianyi and Lu Xuezheng, on Tianjin's work of developing collective commercial centers. After the briefings, Hu Qili said: We should be vigorous and resolute in creating a new situation. Tianjin's work of dismantling makeshift houses, solving water-supply problems and building commercial centers seemed very difficult and almost impossible at the beginning. However, the work has been promoted after Tianjin showed firm determination.

Dealing with work style, Hu Qili said: If leaders go to the frontline to work there, solicit opinions from various sources and respond realistically on the spot to avoid disputes and contradictions, many difficulties will be overcome and things which seemed impossible will be carried out. This is a good method.

He spoke highly of the municipality's principle of building collective commercial centers in an economic and reasonable manner which suits the needs of the people and makes their lives more convenient. He said: The most important thing is to make the people's lives more convenient. The starting point in doing everything is to consider and satisfy the growing needs in the people's material and cultural life.

RENMIN RIBAO ON TAIWAN FAMILY SETTLING IN PRC

HK020254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Chen Rongshan [7115 2827 0005] and correspondent Guo Yintu [6753 6892 0960]: "Why Did They Come to the Mainland To Settle Down?"]

[Text] In Fuzhou we visited Mr and Mrs Cai Yaoting who returned from Taiwan a short time ago to settle down on the mainland. Cai Yaoting is 37 years old. A native of Kaohsiung, he formerly worked as a driver at the Meichihmei Electronics Company in Taiwan. His wife, Deng Guixiang, is 27 years old. A native of Taichung, she is a housewife. Why did this young couple, who were born and raised in Taiwan, come to the mainland to settle down?

Mr and Mrs Cai Yaoting said to us: "When we left Taiwan for a visit to Japan, we did not think of coming to the mainland. Later, when we visited China's pavilion at the Hakkaido international fair in Japan, we wanted to return and have a closer look. On 28 July we arrived in Shanghai and later visited Hangzhou and Beijing. What we saw and heard was greatly different from what the Taiwan authorities had publicized. We profoundly realized that the socialism being practiced on the mainland was fine and that it had a bright future and is full of promise. Therefore, we decided to settle down on the mainland.

"The Taiwan authorities said that 'the mainland is a dark hell.' 'The ordinary people have no freedom. Husband and wife cannot live together. Who will be one's husband or wife is determined by the commune. Free love is prohibited. However, we have seen entirely different things in various places. In Shanghai we saw many young couples engaging in free love. Parents and children live together and they are all in good spirits.' They added: "The Taiwan authorities also said that the compatriots on the mainland 'do not have enough food and have to nibble at bark.' These were not the facts. In a Shanghai restaurant we met a couple. Each of them has a monthly salary of more than 50 yuan. We asked them: How is it possible for you to make ends meet with 100 yuan? They said: Why is it impossible? We do not have to pay when we see the doctor. We do not have to worry about housing. On Sundays we go out on a picnic or go to a restaurant to have something especially good to eat."

When talking about the difference between the mainland and Taiwan, the young couple said to us: There is a human touch on the mainland and people are concerned about one another. In Taiwan the relationship between man and man is based on money. In Taiwan we are not allowed to say that the mainland is good. Otherwise, the authorities will get you in trouble. But here you can talk objectively about the situation in Taiwan. The construction of the mainland relies chiefly on the people themselves but Taiwan relies on foreign countries to get along. Taiwan has borrowed a lot of money, otherwise it would have gone bankrupt long ago. In Taiwan the government does not bother if a poor man goes begging. On the mainland, however, the people are cared for from their birth through old age and illness to death and their livelihood is guaranteed. The livelihood of senior officials in Taiwan is much better than the ordinary people but the livelihood of cadres and the ordinary people is about the same here. When citing these differences, the couple was filled with profound feelings for the socialist motherland.

Mrs Cai told us that they brought three children with them. The eldest and middle children studied at the Jingda primary school in Fuzhou. She said with feeling: "In Taiwan, one has to pay a tuition fee each term of more than 300 new Taiwan dollars for primary school education, several thousand dollars for junior school education and tens of thousands of dollars for senior middle school or university education. It is therefore difficult for ordinary families to have one or two well-educated children." As a housewife, Mrs Cai also told us about the income and expenditures of her family in Taiwan.

She said: "My husband had an average salary of about 20,000 dollars a month. Calculated on the intermediate standards of living, after paying more than 10,000 dollars on food and 5,000 dollars on rent, we had only a very small surplus. If we wanted to buy something else, we had to help others promote the sales of goods during our spare time."

Cai Yaoting and his family will settle down in Quanzhou. They said: The Chinese mainland is fine. Socialism is fine and we feel relieved to be able to settle down here.

LIAOWANG COMMENTARY ON TAIWAN REUNIFICATION

HK230650 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 9, 20 Sep 82 pp 14-15

[Commentator's article: "On the First Anniversary of the 'Nine-Point Policy'"]

[Text] It has been a year since NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's talk on Taiwan's peaceful return to the motherland to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland, that is, since the "nine-point policy," was first published. The influence of this policy is spreading in depth and breadth like rushing waves and tides across Taiwan and all over our country and the world.

Despite the blockade that exists throughout Taiwan, most of the Taiwan people are still learning the contents of this "nine-point policy" and it will not take long for their whispers to develop into talking in public and even into loud clamoring:

-- The old people who came from the mainland must return to die in their homeland. What has become of the homeland, the places where these people were brought up, which they have not seen for decades? Their children -- the younger generation -- have only heard from their parents that their homeland is Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Sichuan... but they have never seen the places where their ancestors grew up and have longed for many years to see what the enchanting mainland of their motherland is really like.

-- Those who have relatives on the mainland want to be reunited with them. A narrow stretch of water has separated them from their relatives for more than 30 years. Now their hair has turned white and they cannot afford to wait any longer. What can make people pine more sadly than separation from relatives?

Those whose homeland is Taiwan want to "seek the roots of the relationship with the motherland." They are proud to be Chinese. But, when a Chinese no longer has the mainland as something he can rely upon, he feels himself "abandoned on an isolated island." People throughout the five continents of the world are enchanted by the magnificent Great Wall and the mighty Huanghe and Changjiang Rivers. As a Chinese, how can he not earnestly long for the day when he can enjoy the scenery of the mainland?

-- Taiwan industrialists and businessmen want to carry out trade with the mainland. Struggling under a situation that grows worse day by day, marked by the world economic crisis and incurably stubborn "stagflation," the very promising market on the mainland becomes extremely attractive. After all, people on both sides of the strait are Chinese and they can have confidence in one another when doing business.

-- The intellectuals in Taiwan hope that they will be able to use what they have learned and apply their talents in realizing the magnificent cause of modernization in their motherland. The mainland offers a vast field for them and the motherland's achievements in the scientific, technical, cultural and artistic fields fascinate them.

-- People in Taiwan's political circles are worrying about Taiwan's future. Persisting in maintaining a temporary peaceful situation on a small island and in rejecting the peace talks will make them lose the confidence of the people at home and the sympathy of people throughout the world. After all, this is not a policy which is good to hold for a long time.

In short, the peaceful reunification of the motherland is where the basic interests of the Chinese people, including the people on Taiwan lies. It is precisely in these interests and, in addition, after taking into account the realistic interests of the people of all strata in Taiwan, that this "nine-point policy" has been put forward. This is the very reason why this policy began spreading with the force of sweeping waves and tides as soon as it was put forward.

However, some people still have doubts about this policy. This is only natural.

The CPC stands for the people and represents the interests of the people in negotiating with the KMT. The history of the talks and cooperation between the two parties in the past is good evidence of this. It was true during the initial cooperation between the CPC and the KMT in the period of the great revolution and was also true during the second cooperation between the CPC and the KMT after the "Xian incident" in 1936. It was still in the interests of all the people that, after the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, the CPC proposed to the KMT that they continue to cooperate in order to build a new, peaceful and democratic China. When we put forward the current proposal for a third cooperation between the CPC and the KMT and for holding peaceful talks for the return of Taiwan to the motherland in order to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland, we were acting even more vigorously in the interests of the people, and especially for the interests of the people of all strata in Taiwan.

Why Should the CPC Regard the KMT as a Partner To Hold Talks With?

On New Year's Day 1979, the NPC Standing Committee published its "Open Letter to Taiwan Compatriots" in which the major principle of solving the Taiwan problem by peaceful means was put forward clearly for the first time. Seeking to reunify the country by peaceful means and avoiding wars is beneficial to the country and the nation and has an even more important bearing on the vital interests of the people of Taiwan.

But, how can we achieve a peaceful solution to the Taiwan problem? How can we induce the people of various nationalities on Taiwan, who have long been separated from the motherland, to return safely to the embrace of the motherland? This can only be achieved through peaceful talks. Since we want to hold talks, we must have someone with whom to talk. That is why the first point of the nine-point policy is a proposal on holding talks between the CPC and the KMT on an equal footing.

Why have we proposed that the KMT authorities in Taiwan be the party with whom we will hold talks?

First, the separation of Taiwan from the motherland is the result of the civil war that was launched by the KMT authorities. That is why there is still confrontation between the two sides of the Taiwan strait. If we want to put an end to this confrontation and achieve peaceful reunification, we will have to hold talks with the KMT authorities.

Second, Taiwan is now under the rule of the KMT authorities and all the power there is in their hands. The KMT authorities have very strict control over the people in all the circles, the personnel in all institutions and the army in Taiwan. Given this situation, it is unrealistic for the people of Taiwan to bypass the KMT authorities and talk directly with the CPC.

Third, the KMT authorities have time and again stated that there is only one China and that they oppose the concept of "two Chinas." If only this expressed their sincere view and if only they would persist in holding this view, there would be a common basis for the third cooperation between the CPC and the KMT and a possibility for achieving the reunification of the country through talks.

We should also point out that in the organs of the present KMT authorities there are also some of Taiwan's local personalities. Along with the change in times and objective surroundings, the composition of the KMT has greatly changed: Of its 1.9 million members, 70 percent are Taiwan natives; of the 130 members of the Central Committee, one-fifth are Taiwan natives; of the alternate members of the Central Committee, more than one-third are Taiwan natives; and of the 27 members of the Central Committee Standing Committee, one-third are Taiwan natives. There are also many Taiwan natives who have been appointed to high-ranking military and administrative posts by the KMT and have become important members of the KMT. Therefore, it is on the basis of realistic considerations that we choose the KMT authorities as the party with whom we should hold talks.

Can the Two Social Systems Coexist After Peaceful Reunification?

The third and fourth points of the "Nine-Point Policy" stipulated: "After the reunification of the country, Taiwan can enjoy a high degree of autonomy as a special administrative zone and can retain its army. The central government will not interfere in Taiwan's local affairs." "Taiwan's existing social and economic system will not be changed, nor will its lifestyle or its economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. Ownership of private property, houses, land, and enterprises, the legitimate right of inheritance and foreign investment are inviolable."

All these clauses were put forward in view of both the present situation in Taiwan and the interests of the people of all strata in Taiwan. Taiwan's prolonged separation from the motherland has given rise to the sharp differences between the present social and economic system and lifestyle in Taiwan and those in the mainland. This is an objective reality. We Chinese Communists are materialists who always proceed from reality. Therefore, we have taken full consideration of and completely respect Taiwan's reality.

Some people may ask: How can two different social and economic systems be allowed to coexist in a unified country? This is not hard to understand. There have been and still are many such examples in the world. In most parts of a country the social and economic system has already developed to a certain stage. But, at the same time, there are still some areas where the original, relatively backward social and economic system prevails. In our own history we can find an example of this. For example, during the 1950's socialist transformation had been completed in most parts of the country, but in a few areas populated by minority nationalities the backward social system remained unchanged. The transformations in those areas were carried out step by step in accordance with the desire and willingness of the people of all nationalities there. Even now, the policies we adopt in the areas of minority nationalities are still different from other areas at home in order to adapt to actual conditions there. Taiwan's realities, however, have their special nature. When the reunification of the motherland is finally achieved, Taiwan, as a special administrative zone, will continue to retain its existing socioeconomic system. There can be no doubt about this, whether viewed theoretically or viewed in terms of actual policies.

Negotiating With the Taiwan Authorities Is Identical to Preserving the Interests of the Taiwan People

The "Open Letter to the Taiwan Compatriots" clearly stated: "When solving the Taiwan problem we will respect the status quo of Taiwan and the views of people of all circles there and adopt rational and reasonable policies and methods to ensure that the Taiwan people will not suffer any loss."

The "nine-point policy" embodies throughout the intention to preserve the interests of Taiwan people of all strata. The first point's proposal on negotiating with the Taiwan authorities, as stated above, is also based on the interests of the Taiwan people.

The second point proposes that both sides provide facilities for opening up postal, commercial and transport links; visiting relatives; tourism; promoting academic, cultural and sports exchanges; and reaching relevant agreements on these matters. This proposal was made previously in the NPC Standing Committee's "Open Letter to Taiwan Compatriots." For more than 2 years this letter has evoked positive responses among the Taiwan compatriots and has made considerable headway.

The number of letters being written between the compatriots of the mainland and of Taiwan -- mailed from foreign locations -- is gradually increasing each year and now totals several hundred thousand. As a result many Taiwan compatriots from whom there had been no word for several decades have made contact with their relatives.

Trade exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan, carried out via foreign countries, are developing steadily. Mainland fuel and various indigenous products can now be bought in Taiwan, while Taiwan-made daily necessities can be bought on the mainland.

The number of Taiwan people coming to visit relatives or for tourism on the mainland -- either travelling via foreign countries or coming directly -- has continually increased over the past 2 years and there are also ever-growing contacts in foreign countries between mainland and Taiwan scholars, writers, seamen, sportsmen and so on. On more than one occasion they have taken part together in cultural and academic meetings and sporting contests and carried out cultural, academic and sports exchanges.

The desire of the mainland and Taiwan people now is that both sides will reach an agreement at an early date for opening direct postal, commercial and transport links and promoting exchanges of all kinds.

The fifth point states that representative Taiwan figures from all circles can hold leadership posts in national political organs and take part in running the state. This accords with the long-held desire of people of all strata on Taiwan. For so many years the Taiwan people have longed to escape their status as "second-class citizens" and openly and above-board serve as masters of the country. This desire can truly be attained after the reunification of the motherland. Even though the mainland and Taiwan are still cut off from each other, 22 Taiwan compatriots were elected as NPC deputies and 27 are members of the National CPPCC Committee.

The sixth and eighth points propose: "When Taiwan's local finances encounter difficulties, they can be supplemented by the central government in light of prevailing circumstances." "We invite Taiwan industrialists and businessmen to return to the motherland to invest and run various economic undertakings. Their legitimate rights and profits will be guaranteed." These two policies concerning economics offer hope, like the sight of a sail on a foggy sea, to Taiwan industrialists and businessmen and the people at large there who are feeling ever-greater pressure because of economic difficulties.

Effected by the gloom pervading the Western economy and the drying up of international markets, the Taiwan economy, which consists largely of processing industries, has slowed down in recent years. Its growth rate fell from 13.9 percent in 1978 to 5.5 percent last year and in the first half of this year it fell further to 3.5 percent. Due to the Taiwan economy's great reliance on foreign countries, there are all kinds of malaise that will prove hard to cure. Economic circles in Taiwan have expressed pessimism because of this.

In contrast, the economy on the mainland is steadily developing. The mainland of the motherland has abundant resources and manpower and also provides a vast market. Investment by Taiwan industrialists and businessmen returning to the mainland is advantageous for developing the mainland's economy and still more for helping Taiwan overcome its current economic difficulties. People will see that helping resolve Taiwan's financial difficulties with supplemental state funds is certainly not empty talk.

The seventh point proposes that those Taiwan people of all nationalities and circles who wish to return to the mainland to live will be assured proper arrangements, freedom from discrimination and the freedom to come and go as they please. This point is particularly supported by those Taiwan compatriots who long to see their home again. In recent years more and more Taiwan figures have been returning to live on the mainland, over 80 of them in Fujian Province alone. These compatriots have been warmly welcomed by the motherland's government and people. All have had proper arrangements made for them and they are enjoying the company of relatives of whom they had been dreaming for many years. As the feeling to return home grows stronger and the atmosphere on both sides of the strait continually eases, the numbers of Taiwan compatriots coming back to live on the motherland will continue to grow.

The practice of the past year has proven that the "nine-point policy" put forward by Standing Committee Chairman Ye fully accords with the supreme interest -- reunification of the motherland. So long as the compatriots everywhere strengthen unity and work together in thoroughly and soundly promoting the effort, the great cause of reunifying the great motherland is bound to succeed.

T. 5 Nov 82

CHINA
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

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CHENG MING EXAMINES HONG KONG QUESTION

HK031010 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No. 61, 1 Nov 82 pp 16-17

[Article by Fei Ching-sheng [6316 0079 3932]: "New Information on the Hong Kong Question" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Even before Mrs Thatcher's departure from Beijing, someone had lost his temper and called her a "stinking woman." This British prime minister does not quite understand the trend of the times, but the Sino-British talks....

Since Mrs Thatcher's visit to Beijing, the people of Beijing have begun to talk about the Hong Kong question. Naturally, they are not like the people of Hong Kong, who daily talk about the question of Hong Kong.

WHO HAS THE UPPER HAND IN THE SINO-BRITISH TALKS?

What the people of Hong Kong are most concerned about is perhaps the outcome of the Sino-British talks. At present, even God probably does not know the answer to this question. Preliminary discussions have been initiated by both sides. But it will still take some time before official talks are held. In the official talks, both sides will bargain, and it will perhaps take an even longer time. It is difficult to predict what the specific outcome will be.

In the Sino-British talks, both sides should be on an equal footing. However, the Chinese side has the upper hand. In the first place, Hong Kong is Chinese territory, and although there have been historical factors which have given its rule to the British, such factors are, in the final analysis, unreasonable. In the second place, it is easier to achieve unity in policy decisions, principles and general and specific policies on dealing with the Hong Kong question inside Communist China than in Britain, where there will be a great deal of discussion and views given. In the third place, the initiative for any change in the future of Hong Kong will be in China's hands. Therefore, even if the talks are equitable, there is, nevertheless, the element of superiority.

This being the case, in order to appraise the outcome of the Sino-British talks, we should put stress on understanding the attitude of Communist China.

DENG XIAOPING'S "TIMETABLE"

A question the Hong Kong people are extremely concerned about is when Communist China will establish sovereignty over Hong Kong. The writer has discussed this question with several friends connected with foreign affairs and overseas Chinese affairs, hoping to find some clues. However, they said that of all the documents they have come into contact with, they have not seen one with a timetable for establishing sovereignty over Hong Kong, and some contain such rather sweeping terms as "at the appropriate time (or opportunity)" and "in the near future."

However, we also cannot completely say that the highest policymaker of Communist China has not made rough estimates and preparations. Actually Deng Xiaoping has already revealed the tentative plan of Communist China to the whole world. In his opening speech at the 12th party congress, Deng Xiaoping said that there are three major tasks in the 1980's. They are: "To intensify socialist modernization, to strive for reunification -- and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland -- and to combat hegemonism and safeguard world peace." In the sentence "to strive for reunification -- and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland," the world's "and particularly for the return of Taiwan" means that there are also other areas beside Taiwan. These other areas naturally should include Hong Kong and Macao.

Does this mean that Communist China intends to take back Hong Kong within the 1980's? Yes. This is what it wants "to strive for." Deng Xiaoping has decided to accomplish these three major tasks in his lifetime. In order to understand the general and specific policies of Communist China regarding the Hong Kong question, we must bear in mind Deng Xiaoping's mental attitude. Otherwise, it will be as ineffective as scratching an itch from outside one's boot.

Another question the Hong Kong people are concerned about is when Communist China will establish sovereignty over Hong Kong and whether or not this city will be directly or indirectly administered by Communist China.

COMMUNIST CHINA'S INITIAL DEMANDS VERY LOW

According to a high-level report, Communist China's demands for the return of Taiwan were originally set very low. They mainly called for the replacing of the national flag of the Republic of China with the national flag of the People's Republic of China. Chiang Ching-kuo wants to be the vice chairman of the country? That is quite all right. Taiwan's former administrative setup and economic system will not to be touched in any way? That is also quite all right.

The Hong Kong question is not the same as the Taiwan question; therefore, the method of solving it is also somewhat different. According to reports, the original tentative plan was in the main also to replace the British Union Jack with the Chinese national flag, and other questions, mainly the question of management, can be settled through negotiations. According to a tentative plan made known by Hu Yaobang in an internal speech early this year, the leasing of Hong Kong to the British could also be considered.

Why did Communist China set such low demands? In the first place, China is maintaining a policy of promoting economic exchanges with foreign countries, and Hong Kong must not become a city or port like Guangzhou and Shanghai. In the second place, if China takes back Hong Kong and should Hong Kong become a liability, China will not be able to support it.

CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED AND DEMANDS ARE RAISED

However, the development of events has caused the Chinese side to change or supplement its tentative plan. According to a friend close to foreign affairs work, prior to Mrs Thatcher's visit to China, the foreign ministries of both China and Britain had expressed their respective positions through the exchange of official notes. Britain had held that the three treaties concerning Hong Kong should still be observed. Communist China did not take umbrage at that time. However, during Mrs Thatcher's China visit, her attitude of resting her case on the legality of the three treaties, as disclosed by the British broadcasting media, caused resentment among the people in the Communist hierarchy. Later, when Mrs Thatcher maintained her original stand in talks with the Chinese leaders, and especially after her arrival in Hong Kong when Mrs Thatcher actually insisted publicly on the validity of the three treaties and described the continued domination of Hong Kong as an obligatory duty, the irritation of the people in Zhongnanhai was further aroused. Mrs Thatcher has indeed hurt the national self-respect of the Chinese people.

Some high-ranking cadres in Beijing had used rather rough language at that time to describe the "iron lady" as "the stinking woman," and vowed to "bombard" her out of power. The writer has met some people who normally are not kindly disposed toward Communist China. In discussing the Hong Kong question, they also expressed indignation over the colonialist stand maintained by Mrs Thatcher. So in this process, China was compelled to express an attitude. It has repeatedly stressed the need of establishing sovereignty over Hong Kong and, at the same time, criticized Mrs Thatcher for her stand. It was precisely at this time that the assertion of establishing both sovereignty and administrative power started to spread.

According to the latest information, a cadre concerned with the planning and handling of the Hong Kong question has suggested a two-step scenario: First, China would regain sovereignty over Hong Kong and then lease it to Britain, leaving everything as status quo ante with the exception that the city would have to fly the Chinese Five-Star Red Flag. Second, the Hong Kong Chinese would administer the city. During this two-step transitional period Hong Kong will be allowed to maintain its capitalist social system.

The writer considers that it is likely that Communist China might bring up the "two-step" proposal at the Sino-British talks. At the same time, he reckons that the first step may take place within the present decade. The flying of the Five-Star Red Flag will indicate that China has established sovereignty over Hong Kong. With the grand cause of reunification partially accomplished, China will then be ready to solve the Taiwan question as well as carry out the second step of the proposal.

FLATS CAN BE PURCHASED WHEN PROPERTY VALUES FALL SHARPLY

A friend who has connections with the higher level said: It is understandable for the people of Hong Kong to have no confidence in Communist China, because China has been constantly changing and reversing its policies for the last 30 years. However, Communist China hopes, by means of future practice, to make the Hong Kong people believe that Communist China will no longer be like before. This friend, who is on very familiar terms with the cadres working in the newly established special economic zones, also said: Some American businessmen are now in Shenzhen discussing the question of investments. They basically are not concerned about the future of Hong Kong in 1997. When I heard that, I smiled and asked:

"Is this propaganda talk?"

"No, this is a fact."

In conclusion, this friend also made a joke which might not be a joke. He said: "If you have any spare cash, you might as well buy a few flats when property values in Hong Kong fall sharply. After a while, you will become rich."

Readers, do you believe his words?

MING PAO DISCUSSES CHINA'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

HK010749 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 1 Nov 82 p 5

["Special Dispatch from Beijing": "Economic Returns Not Too Good"]

[Text] The CPC is stepping up the rectification of its enterprises, and striving to improve management and economic results. But due to the limitations of the economic setup, technology and equipment, coupled with deep-rooted ideas of holding "iron rice bowls" and "eating out of the same big pot" among cadres and workers, economic results from industrial production in the first half of this year were not satisfactory, nor are they likely to be in the second half.

This reporter learned that the State Economic Commission issued a "circular" not long ago saying: "The task of improving economic results in the second half of this year will be very arduous; we must never take it lightly. It is requested that all localities and enterprises make a serious analysis of economic activities in the first half, review the situation concerning their fulfillment of targets for improving economic results and discover what are their major problems.

"Effective measures should be taken to reduce inflated production rate targets and to reach those targets which have not been properly fulfilled. We should seek real and sound improvement and strive for actual results so as to achieve a more marked improvement in economic results of all kinds in the second 6 months."

The gross national industrial output value in the first half increased by 10.1 percent more than in the same period last year. The growth rates in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were over 6 percent. Things in this respect have been much better. But it should be noted that the level of the first half of last year was fairly low.

The margin of improvement in some other economic areas was fairly small. For example, profits turned over to the state treasury only increased by 1.9 percent against those in the same period of last year, and expenditure only fell 0.3 percent. The situation in some fields was even worse than the same period of last year. For example, the profit per hundred yuan of output value and profits from sales fell respectively by 0.3 yuan and 0.7 yuan.

Production growth rates in many localities were still exaggerated to various extents. Some economic results in major fields still lagged behind the best records in history. The growth of profits turned over to the state treasury still lagged behind the growth of production and sales. Generally, quality and consumption standards did not achieve marked improvement -- nearly one-third of major products consumption quotas went up again and the quality of most products of the textile and metallurgical industries went down. Some consumer goods did not suit the demands of urban and rural consumers, resulting in more stockpiling of goods and even in big increases in production costs. In particular, the number of serious industrial accidents increased.

WEN WEI PO EXAMINES PRC SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

HK040431 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Special feature by Beijing correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]: "A Look at Aspects of China's Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] Since the convening of the 12th CPC Congress, while studying documents of the congress, all trades and services in China have set their struggle goals in the light of their own practical conditions. In particular, they have planned the level which they resolve to attain and brought up problems which they intend to solve during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. After collecting all relevant data provided by various newspapers, it is not difficult for us to discern the broad outline of China's Sixth 5-Year Plan. Through this data the author of this article intends to give the readers a general picture of the Sixth 5-Year Plan presented to the fifth session of the fifth NPC for examination and approval.

The Goals and Tasks To Be Accomplished During the Period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan

China regards the general output value of industry and agriculture as a comprehensive index reflecting the development of the national economy. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, an average annual growth rate of general output value of industry and agriculture of 5.5 percent has been demanded. By 1985, the general output value of industry and agriculture is to attain the level of 930 billion yuan (renminbi, similarly hereinafter).

Agriculture: China will strive to increase its grain output from 320 million tons in 1980 to about 400 million tons in 1985, an average increase of 4.5 percent per year.

Energy: China does not set a high target for the production of such energy sources as coal and petroleum. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, their growth rate is to be about 3.5 percent. However, electric power should keep abreast with or exceed the development of industry. The annual increase rate of electric power is to be 7 percent.

Main Industries of Raw and Processed Materials: During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the growth rate of China's five main industries of raw and processed materials is not expected to be too high. The annual growth rate of steel, cement, chemical fertilizer, cotton yarn and paper is to be about 3.5 percent on average.

Engineering Industry: The engineering industry forms the largest proportion of China's general output value of industry. For a long time in the past, it accounted for 27 percent. Following economic readjustment over the past 2 years, the proportion dropped (25.8 percent in 1980 and 23.6 percent in 1981). However, the engineering industry is still the mainstay of industry. In view of this fact, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the engineering industry is to grow. It is expected that its annual growth rate will be 5.67 percent, which is a bit faster than the growth rate of the general output value of industry and agriculture.

Light and Textile Industry: The proportion of this industry in the general output value of industry is second only to the engineering industry (the proportions in 1980 and 1981 were 18.5 and 20.8 percent respectively). The light and textile industry is an important link in our country's industry. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it is expected that its output value will increase through enhancing economic returns. Therefore, the average annual growth of the past 3 years (readjustment period) is not likely to be maintained.

New Emerging Industries: Due to the fact that the new emerging industries such as electronics, telecommunications, nuclear energy, petrochemistry and new materials do not consume too much energy and that their output value is relatively high, it is expected that they will rapidly develop during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Communications and Transportation: During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, everything possible should be done to increase the volume of goods transported from 2.4 billion tons in 1980 to 3.5 billion tons by 1985, an average annual growth rate of 8 percent or so. The volume of rail freight will increase from 1.1 billion tons of 1980 to 1.3 billion tons of 1985, an average annual increase rate of 1980 to 3.7 percent. By 1985, the handling capacity of harbors will increase by 1 billion tons.

Foreign Trade and Tourism: During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the total volume of foreign trade is expected to increase from U.S.\$38 billion of 1980 to U.S.\$55 billion of 1985, an average annual increase of 7.4 percent. With regard to tourism, the number of beds in hotels will increase from 75,000 or so in 1982 to 100,000 by 1985. The number of tourists of foreign nationalities who travel in China at their own expense and are received by the International Travel Service will increase from 600,000 people in 1980 to 1 million people by 1985.

The above-quoted figures indicate future plans for the development and growth rate of various economic departments. With regard to macroeconomic fields, the following things will be done during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan:

1. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, a fundamental turn for the better will be effected in the state finance. Financial Minister Wang Bingqian made the following explanation at a national meeting on financial work held on 8 October: "The practice of effecting a fundamental turn for the better in finance should be demonstrated in consolidating and maintaining fundamental financial balance. On such a basis, after exerting efforts for a certain period of time, complete balance will be achieved. In the meantime, we should gradually increase financial reserves to accumulate strength for future vigorous economic development."

2. Technical reform should be carried out in the existing enterprises. According to a RENMIN RIBAO editorial published on 20 September, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, "technical reforms should be, first of all, carried out in respect of 30 categories of products, 100 factories, 300 coordinated plants and scientific research and design units and the whole engineering industry. This is the point of departure of technical reform and the project will be gradually expanded on this basis."

3. Consolidation work should be carried out in all state industrial enterprises. Yuan Baohua, deputy director of the State Economic Commission, published an article in RENMIN RIBAO of 27 September to publicize the information. The main contents of consolidation work include: 1) reorganizing leading bodies; 2) establishing economic responsibility system; 3) readjusting orientation of service; 4) strengthening labor discipline; 5) straightening out financial management of enterprises.

4. We should continue to reform the existing economic system. An article by Liu Guoguang, deputy director of the Academy of Social Sciences, published in RENMIN RIBAO of 6 September points out that during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the main task of reforming the existing system is to consolidate and improve the initial reform which has now been carried out and firmly grasp the work of formulating general plans so that during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, an overall reform of economic system will be carried out.

The above data indicates the broad outline of China's economic development during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

PRC TIGHTENS SECURITY ON DRUGS INTO HONG KONG

HK030740 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 3 Nov 82 p 1

[By Karen Conrad]

[Text] China is to lower her bamboo curtain once again -- this time only for drug traffickers who are using her "open door" policy to smuggle heroin into Hong Kong.

The move follows a series of talks between local customs officials and their Chinese counterparts on drug trafficking techniques.

Local anti-drug agents have long suspected that traffickers were using China as a transit point for their illicit trade. And since they tightened their nets on couriers, traffickers were forced to look to China.

According to David H.Y. Tong, the divisional commander (Intelligence and Investigation) Customs Investigation Bureau, they informed the Chinese authorities about drug offences detected near the Hong Kong-side of the border and vice-versa.

"So far however, there hasn't been a really significant seizure at the points of entry from and to China," he added.

"In all cases where passengers on trains and ferries bound for China were found with narcotics, the quantities have been small and it was for their own use rather than trafficking," he said.

However, Mr Trong said, in a case last year, China "openly admitted" that the authorities arrested couriers bringing drugs into China from Thailand.

The drugs, which were seized at an airport in China, were supposed to be passed on to Hong Kong couriers in China who would then bring them back across the border, he said.

"In this case there were clear indications that China was being used as a transit point for the drugs," he added.

After this case, Mr Tong said, the departments concerned had meetings in which the problem of China as a transit point was discussed.

"This is not an isolated case and our intelligence points to a strong possibility that drugs are coming through to Hong Kong from China," he said.

This type of operation, he said, would involve two or possibly three parties of couriers -- one to take the drugs to China (presumably from Thailand), another to bring the drugs out to Hong Kong.

Mr Tong said it was difficult for the customs to conduct searches on all passengers coming into Hong Kong by train from China.

However, he said that the couriers bringing the drugs into China had their own problems to face -- getting through the airport with them or having them passed as imported goods.

Mr Tong said it would be unfair for him to comment on the standard of customs detection techniques used in China, as he had no first-hand knowledge on the subject.

He did however say, in response to a question, that the measures adopted here are "quite tough."

Mr Tong did not rule out the possibility that as measures got tighter here, the cases involving China as a stopover would increase.

Turning to recent statistics on dangerous drug offences, Mr Tong noted that the number of arrests up until the end of September this year had increased by 62 cases compared with the whole of last year.

The figure for arrests up until the end of September this year is 812; or 108 percent of the total number of arrests in 1981 (750).

The estimated value of the seizures up till September is \$92.35 million compared with \$59.18 million for the whole of last year.

The number of people for internal concealment of dangerous drugs for the first nine months of this year is slightly less than those arrested for the same offence last year.

A total of 14 Thai men were arrested for carrying drugs inside their bodies as of September this year, compared to 11 Thai men and six Chinese men arrested for this type of offence last year.

Figures show that 12 of the Thais were arrested between January and March this year and the other two were arrested only in September.

Mr Tong said this could be taken to mean that for the period between March and September some other method was used to smuggle the drugs in, or traffickers resorted to this kind of smuggling as a "last resort."

The courier can only conceal about 200 grams of heroin base inside the body cavities, Mr Tong said, making it not really worth the traffickers while.

"The only time it can really show a profit for the trafficker is if he has a group of couriers each concealing 200 grams," he said. "Otherwise it really doesn't seem worth it only as a last resort," he added.

WEN WEI PO REPORTER MEETS HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN

HK031125 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 3

["Special feature" by Feng Ying-tzu [7458 5391 1311] "A Secretary's Breadth of Vision"]

[Text] The reporters taking part in the Chang Jiang visiting group reached Wuhan on 20 September. The next morning reporters from Shanghai also arrived. Gathered together, they formed a team of more than 30 reporters, representing 30 news units of the whole country. That afternoon, we were received by Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and newly elected secretary of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee.

Secretary Chen is now over sixty. Ever since he became a "little devil" in the Red Army, he has devoted his life to revolution. He is now still in high spirits and has an impressive manner. That day he was dressed informally in light gray. Elegant, natural and unrestrained, he looked just like a scholar. Radiating smiles, he came among our reporters and shook hands with us. He also asked us to point out any difficulties or needs we had in Wuhan.

The reporters asked for his opinion on propagation work after the 12th CPC Congress. When everybody had sat down, Secretary Chen started to talk freely.

When discussing the significance of the 12th CPC Congress, Secretary Chen said: "The other morning, at the meeting of the provincial CPC committee which was held to communicate the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress to the cadres of Hubei Province, I talked on five points: 1) We must maintain political and ideological unity with the party Central Committee; 2) We must adhere to the party's line in whatever we do; 3) We must unite the majority and correct all unhealthy tendencies; 4) We must grasp well the work of administration and system reform; and 5) We must strive to march ahead of the whole country." He said that provided we do all these things well, we will be able to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and demonstrate its significance. He also asked the reporters to propagate the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress more fully, so that the pace of our advancement could be accelerated.

During the reporters' Changjiang tour, Secretary Chen continued to discuss Hubei and Wuhan. He said, Wuhan is a large city occupying an area of 190,000 square km and with a population of over 4.7 million. The total areas covered by the three towns joined together constitutes the second largest city in the whole country. We have everything here, including industry, science and technology, culture and so on. Take the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company for example; the state has invested several billion in the company and now it is showing results. The Dongfeng make of automobile manufactured by the second automobile factory is also very nice. You all can go and have a look. With regard to culture, our Wuhan University can match Shanghai's Fudan University and our teachers' college is a big as the East China Teachers' College. Look at the fields of history and modern history. A bell of the completeness and size of the one unearthed in Sui County has seldom been seen elsewhere.

When Secretary Chen was told that the reporters would stay for only 10 days in Hubei, with an air of pride and of cherishing every tree and blade of grass of Hubei, he said: "Are you going to stay only for 10 days in Hubei? That is too short a time, like looking at flowers while riding on horseback. Even this is not too bad, though you can gain only a superficial understanding through cursory observation.

You should go and see whatever you can. There is a qin [a musical instrument] platform in Hanyang where Yu Boping met Zhong Ziqi. There are two mountains in Wuhan, Snake and Tortoise Mountain. The Wuchang revolt took place in Wuhan. The scenery of the East Lake in Wuchang is beautiful. There are also many historic sites in Chibi and Yu Quan Mountain, mentioned in the "Romance of the Three Kingdoms," and in Longzhong where Zhu Geliang lived. Longzhong is on the edge of Xiangfan has developed very fast in recent years. It is now a newly developed industrial city. Yichang and Shashi are also worth seeing.

As if counting his private treasure, Secretary Chen talked on and on about the development and characteristics of Hubei. He said, there is a certain Jianghan plain in Hubei, a very large one occupying an area of over 30,000 square km. It stretches to the horizon and forms a beautiful scene. In the northwest of Hubei, there is a prefecture called Enshi, near Hunan, also very beautiful. I have lived in Hubei for 5 years and it is regrettable that there are still 7 countries I have not yet visited. If you have any problems, do tell us. We will do our best to help you.

These words of Secretary Chen inspired us greatly. The reporters were particularly moved by the fact that as secretary of a provincial CPC committee, he was so familiar with the places under his administration, knowing them like the back of his hand. Full of affection, sincerity and frankness, he cherished every tree and bush of the province with great pride. This sense of pride has guided millions of sons and daughters of China to advance along the road of socialist modernization. Is there anything difficult in the world that we cannot overcome? At the end of the interview when I told my feelings to Secretary Chen, he patted my shoulder and said, "I have a sense of pride. We Chinese deserve to be proud of ourselves."

Nearly one month has passed. After my Chang Jiang visit, I returned to Shanghai to sort out these reports. "We Chinese deserve to be proud of ourselves!" These words again flashed across my mind. They showed great breadth of vision forever inspiring people to march forward.

JIANG QING FOLLOWERS ON TRIAL IN BEIJING

HK040034 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Dispatch: "Beijing Tries Backbone Elements of Jiang Qing Counterrevolutionary Clique"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Nov -- According to our information, Beijing Municipality has now started the trial of backbone elements of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in Beijing, including Chi Qun and Xie Jingyi. At the moment the "five great leaders" of the so-called two big student factions during those years, Nie Yanzi, Kuai Dafu, Tan Houlan, Wang Dabao and Han Aijing, are undergoing interrogation.

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